The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,726—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	,, 25	Half-yearly	,, 31
Quarterly	,, 13	Quarterly	,, 16
Monthly	,, 5	Monthly	,, 6

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Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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Those Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.
Single Copy.....As. 4.
Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 3 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	3½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.
No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES; EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.
Price per Copy .....As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. CHANDA, 2,021 Tons, on SATURDAY, 24th Jan., 1880, at 3 P. M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cananore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Cocconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Metapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, on MONDAY, 26th Jan., 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. INDIA, 1,059 Tons, on THURSDAY, 22nd Jan., 1880, at 4 p. m., calling at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BAHREIN, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S.S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons on FRIDAY, 13th February, 1880, connecting at Aden with S.S. CANARA, 1,903 Tons.

Saloon passage	Rs. 500
Second Class passage	,, 325

The Canara is due in London on 23rd March. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S.S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, on FRIDAY, 13th February, 1880. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates, a favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Assyria's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 17th January 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.
THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Including Wine
Suez	360 ,,	220 ,,	80 ,,	
Port Said	360 ,,	220 ,,	90 ,,	
Messina	500 ,,	340 ,,	140 ,,	Without food.
Naples	500 ,,	340 ,,	140 ,,	
Leghorn	500 ,,	340 ,,	140 ,,	
Genoa	500 ,,	340 ,,	140 ,,	
Marseilles	520 ,,	350 ,,	145 ,,	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

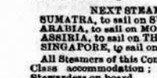
NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
SUMATRA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st February, 1880.
ARABIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1880.
ASSIRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 25th March, 1880.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.
The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.
First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.
Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.
For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
No. 2, Hummum Street.
Bombay, 21st November 1879.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

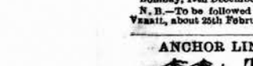


THE S. S. SPEKE HALL, 2,700 Tons, 400 H. P., Captain Brand, will sail as above on or about the 31st January, 1880.
Passage Money, Rs. 500.
For face Saloon and Cabins, or other particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th December 1879.
N. B.—To be followed by CITY OF BALTIMORE, Captain Venall, about 25th February.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.



THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
ITALIA .....will sail on the 23rd Jan.
BRITANNIA .....Via GENOA, on or about 10th March.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND GENOA.
CASTALIA .....Sailing on or about 1st Feb.
ANGLIA .....Sailing on or about 15th Feb.
PARA—Bombay to Marseilles and Genoa ..... Rs. 500
,, Bombay to Liverpool ..... ,, 500
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th Janur 1880.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

BOMBAY TO COAST AND CALCUTTA.

MAHARAJAH will sail about 30th January.
SHAH JEHAN will sail about 11th February.
For particulars of Freight and Passage apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

13th January, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL. FARE—Rs. 500.

S.S. BRANKSOME HALL, CAPT. R. COLLIN, 2,100 Tons, 300 H. P.

THIS STEAMER will be despatched on or about the 7th February.
Her Saloon and Cabins are all on Deck.
For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th January 1880.
N.B.—To be followed by the S.S. TRENTHAM HALL about the 8th March.

NOVELTIES AT THE LAMP WAREHOUSE OF THEODOR KNAUST, BOMBAY.

THE CHAMPION SAFETY STORM LANTERN
THE VERITAS SECURITY HURRICANE LANTERN
THE PATENT "ACME" COOKING STOVES,
WITH OVEN, &c., &c.

New Catalogues and Illustrations of all kinds of Lamp will be promptly sent on application.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
PESHAWUR	3781	600	C. A. White	24th Jany.
SURAT	3141	520	W. E. Breeze	31st do.
(c) KHIVA	2809	450	G. Lee	7th Feb.
TRAVANCORE	1900	340	R. Scott	14th do.
(c) BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson	21st Feb.
VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	28th do.
(c) MONGOLIA	3833	530	R. M. Edmond	6th March.
SUMATRA	2468	450	R. F. Briscoe	13th do.
(c) NEPAUL	3336	600	J. S. Murray	20th do.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	27th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (c) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.
A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 2nd January 1880. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

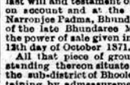
THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	30th Jan. 1880.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	R. Methven	13th Feb.
GWALIOR	2732	450	J. C. Babot	27th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 2nd January 1880. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. D. Mudie	31st Jan. 1880.
BANGALORE	2343	450	C. Fraser	14th Feb.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	28th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 2nd January 1880. Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Mandvi Bay, opposite the Fort Market—
1 Jolly boat, Rose, 18 feet long by 4 feet 5 inch broad by 1 foot 3 inch deep.
1 Gig Nelly, 22 feet 9 inch long by 5 feet 1 inch broad by 2 feet 8 inch deep.
1 Cargo boat, coal shoots and sundry timber.
These are now on view.

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, No. 61, Faikland Road, opposite Mr. Bapty's Flour Mills, the valuable and handsome carved and French-polished blackwood household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, a light English-built double seated Brougham, a strong bay Arab horse, &c., the property of Dr. J. Vitters.
The property will be on view on or after Monday, the 26th instant.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SQUARES.

On SATURDAY, the 24th inst., at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder by order of Miramanji Shewbux, Esq., and on account and at the risk of Sulliman Lutiff—
486 Superior 1st class Teak Squares in small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DUNCAN ROAD.

THIS DAY, THUSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Jumnadass Feeamberdass, Executor of the last will and testament of the late Munchram Feeamberdass, and on account and at the risk of Ramabai, widow of Bhundaree Narronjee Padma, Bhundaree Damoder Narronjee, and the estate of the late Bhundaree Madhowrao Narronjee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 13th day of October 1871.
All that piece of ground together with the dwelling-house standing thereon situate on the west side of Duncan Road in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar without the Fort, Bombay, containing by admeasurement 497 square yards and seventy-nine hundredths of a square yard, or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the Duncan Road, on the west by the sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Aspundarjee Manockjee, and on the south by the house of Dhumrumsey Mooljee, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment, under Nos. 12, 13 and 14, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of Tulajee Ruckmajee and other tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On TUESDAY next, the 27th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence, No. 21, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome carved and French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain wares, &c., the property of Surgeon-Major P. W. Cockall.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Fresh hams in canvas, just received per steamer India. Price 10 annas per lb.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 22nd January 1880.

NOTICE.

UNDER instructions the SALE of the P. and O. S. S. HINDOSTAN, advertised to take place on Monday, the 26th January, is POSTPONED to MONDAY, 9th FEBRUARY,

OAKES & Co., Auctioneers.

Exchange Hall, Madras.

AUCTION SALE OF THE P. AND O. S. S. HINDOSTAN.

OAKES AND CO.,

Under instructions from the Agent of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company, will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION at their Rooms, at 12 noon, on MONDAY, 9th February,

THE S. S. HINDOSTAN as she now lies aground near Sadras, about 36 miles south of Madras, with all her Machinery, Boilers, Masts and Rigging, but without the cargo which may be in her, which will be sold separately.
The S. S. Hindostan was built in 1869, is 353 feet long, with 43 feet beam, is of 3,186 Tons and 600 H. P.
Hull is of Iron, the top sides are of Steel from the water line.
Masts.—Three lower Masts, (all of Iron,) and the wire rigging.
Coals, about 300 Tons. Funnel, Iron.
Anchors.—2 bowers (laid out) with about 220 fathoms chain cable.
Capstans.—Two.
Patent Windlass.—One.
Engines.—Compound, new in May 1877. Cylinders 102 and 59 in. and are of a valuable description.
Boilers.—Eight. Now in May 1877, with mountings, copper feed pipes, etc., also a large Donkey Boiler.
Engineers' Tools and Stores.—A valuable assortment, and a large quantity of spare gear.
Saloon Galley.—Large valuable cooking range and fittings.
Baths.—Valuable white marble, eleven in number, and the same number of Patent W. C. S.
Cabins.—Saloon and deck.
After the above will be sold,
On account of the concerned,
The Cargo which may be on board of the vessel consisting of Bale and Case Goods, and a large quantity of Iron, all submerged.
The Purchaser of the Cargo will have to arrange with the Purchaser of the Vessel as to the removal of the Cargo.
AT 5 P. M.
Of the same day will be sold 2 life boats and 2 cutters. They will be beached or moored in the Cooum River opposite the Bandstand, South Beach.
Terms of Sale—CASH.

OAKES & Co.,
Madras. Auctioneer,

ESPERANCE AND COMPANY,

COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS.
STEEL DIES, WITH CRESTS,
Armorial Bearings, Monograms, &c.,
ENGRAVED & EMBOSSED IN COLORS, NEATLY & WITH DISPATCH, IN THE BEST ENGLISH STYLE.

Established 1847.

BOMBAY:—2, DEAN LANE, FORT.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

BASS & CO.'S PALE ALE.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

HOGSHEADS.....Rs. 78
KILDERKINS ..... ,, 30

Special rates for regular customers.

LYON & Co.,
Sole Agents for Bass & Co.

McEWAN'S BEER

CAN always be had at the undernoted address; it is of excellent quality, and is highly recommended:—

PRICES FOR CASH.

Quarts ....Rs. 4 12 per doz. in Casks of 4 doz.
Pints ..... ,, 3 0 ,, 7 doz.
Hogsheads.... ,, 60 0 per hhd. ,,
Apply to

WALLACE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

FOR the convenience of Messes and Clubs we are now importing our MEDOC in LITRE and HALF LITRE BOTTLES.

	Cash.	Credit.
1 doz. Bottles..	Rs. 15 12	16 8
2 ,, ½ Bottles..	,, 17 12	18 8

CUTLER, PALMER & COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

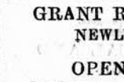
NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE, NEWLY DECORATED.

OPENING NIGHT,
SATURDAY, JANUARY 24TH, 1880,

THE STEWART FAMILY
In their new and elegant Entertainment,
IF I OR AN OLD GEM RE-SET.
For further particulars see future advertisements.

STEAM TO COLOMBO AND SINGAPORE.



THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. S. ETTORE, Captain C. Lazarich, will be despatch'd for the above ports on the 31st January, 1880.
For Freight, Passage, etc., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent, A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 21, 1880.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. CASTALIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S.S. BRANKSOME HALL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Bombay, 21st January 1880. Agents.

WANTED,

FOR SOUTHERN SECTION WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY, FOUR CLERKS who must be conversant with Locomotive Department Office work.
Also a thoroughly competent CARRIAGE EXAMINER.
Apply to LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT, Sabarmati, via Ahmedabad, enclosing copies of testimonials.

BERAR SURPLUS CASH BALANCES.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of BILLS on AKOLA and AMRAOTI to the extent of Rupees 20,00,000 each, on various dates up to 31st March next.
For details, conditions and forms of Tenders apply at the Accountant General's Office, (New Secretariat), where Tenders will be received till one o'clock on THURSDAY, the 29th instant.

E. GAY,
Accountant General.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of MEMBERS of the BOMBAY CIVIL FUND will be held in the Town Hall on THURSDAY, the 22nd January, 1880, at 5-30 p.m.
By Order of the Trustees,

A. C. WATT,
Secretary, Civil Fund.
Bombay, Civil Fund Office, 5th January 1880.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for PROVISION of CLOTHING for about 160 PRONS of the Department according to samples, to be seen at the Office of the undersigned, where further particulars may be ascertained.

JOHN RYAN,
Traffic Manager.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given—

[1]. That a DIVIDEND of 10 per cent. for the year ended 31st December, 1879, will be PAID to the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS on and after SATURDAY, the 7th February next, at the Offices, No. 9, Elphinstone Circle.
[2]. That the remaining shares (Rs. 2) each fully paid up], are now being allotted.
By Order of the Board of Directors,

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Bombay, January 21st, 1880. Managing Director.

VALENTINES,

THE BEST,

AT

COOPER AND COMPANY,

MEADOW STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

CAUTION.

CHUBB'S PATENT SAFES.

TWO perpetual injunctions have been awarded by the Court of Chancery against dealers in Safes to restrain them from selling any Safes not of our make as Safes of our make and from affixing to any Safes not of our own make plates bearing our name.
Purchasers are advised to inquire at our Warehouse or of our Advertised Agents before buying any Safe said to be of our make.

CHUBB and SON,
128, Queen Victoria Street, London.

AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.
MR. EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS FOR CHILDREN CUTTING TEETH.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

The value of this well known Family Medicine has been largely tested in all parts of the world, and by all grades of society, for upwards of FIFTY YEARS. Its well earned extensive sale has induced SPURIOUS IMITATIONS, some of which in OUTWARD APPEARANCE so closely resemble the original as to have deceived many purchasers. The proprietor therefore feels it due to the public to give a special caution against the use of SUCH IMITATIONS.
Purchasers are therefore requested, carefully to observe the four following distinctive characteristics, without which none are genuine:—
1st.—In every case the words JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY, are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to EACH PACKET.
2nd.—Each SINGLE POWDER has directions for the dose, and the words John Steedman, Chemist, Walworth, Surrey, printed thereon.
3rd.—The name Steedman is always spelt with two EE's.
4th.—The manufacture is carried on solely at Walworth, Surrey.
Sold in Packets by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors, are is 1½d and 2s 9d each.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
Messrs. TREACHER and Co., LIMITED,
Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.

The following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES at the Examination just concluded for admission to the Royal Military Academy:—

Name.	Total Marks.	Name	Total Marks.
Edward Travers Dixon.	9,283	Herbert A. K. Jennings	5,472
J. R. Leslie Macdonald.	7,941	*Arthur William Evans	5,466
Cecil Noel Fitz-Roy	7,338	Lewis Jones	5,447
Charles Herbert Innes.	7,001	Maldon Byron Bicknell	5,251
Alured Barkley Deane.	6,848	Hugh Sandham Jeudwine	5,240
*Arthur John Breakey.	6,837	*Gilbert M'Micking	5,237
Alexander William Roper	6,775	Has a Stannard White	5,208
Frederic R. H. Falkiner.	6,461	Henry S. Le M Guille	5,162
Anthony Holbeche Shorb	6,362	George Edward T. Green	5,087
James Walker Grimston	6,276	Francis B Johnstone	5,050
Arthur Graham Johnson	6,274	George Richard Upcott Coo es	4,944
Hon. H. E. Dundas combe	6,138	Baldwin John St. George	4,888
William Myles Walker	6,056	Claud Raverley	4,819
John Henry V. Crowe	6,011	Sherwood D. Browne	4,803
Cecil Nicholas Beevor	5,989	*Edward Florance Hobbyn	4,792
*Stanislas J. D'Ozimorg	5,924	George Cecil Dowell	4,783
John Francis Cadell	5,848	Sydney George Horton	4,770
*Robert St. Clair Lecky	5,818	Algernon D'Aguilar King	4,761
James L. F. Shepherd	5,741	*Robert C. Stevenson	4,710
*Gerard Moore Heath	5,736	James E. O'H. H-milton	4,709
William G. Shellabear	5,707	William John D. Dundee	4,640
John H. Askwith	5,692	Donnward P. L. Birch	4,534
Mobrey Taylor	5,590		

Those marked with an * passed direct from Wimbledon School.
This School affords especial means of preparation for the different Military Examinations.
For further particulars apply to

The Rev. JOHN M. BRACKENBURY,
The Rev. CHARLES J. WYNNE, } Head Masters.

VIENNA BEER.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE BREWERY, IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

	Cash.
Per doz. Quarts	Rs. 6-8
Per doz. Pints	,, 4-4

TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED).

UNSWEETENED GIN.

Treacher's Special Importation.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.
Per case of 1 dozen, cash Rs. 18.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

OLD GLENLIVET.

THIS WHISKY is a blend from some of the most noted Distilleries in Scotland, and is guaranteed to consist of PURE MALT SPIRIT only. It is thoroughly matured, very mellow, and entirely free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.

As large holders of the different kinds from which the Blend is made, we are in a position to allow the various Distillings to become thoroughly amalgamated before being bottled, an advantage which consumers of the article will readily appreciate.

TREACHER & Co. feel that it would be an insult to the intelligence of their Constituents to *put forward* Chemical Analysis and Medical Reports regarding this "Fine Old Spirit," as, however, gratifying these may be in themselves, they are obviously useless as affording a guarantee, that the Spirit offered, is the same as that commented upon.

TREACHER & Co. consider that the proper test of excellence of any article, consists in the demand for it, and judged by that standard, the fact, that, the sale of their "Fine Old Glenlivet" has increased more than tenfold during the past three years, and continues monthly to increase, may be accepted as conclusive proof of its character and value.

Samples sent on application.

Per 1 dozen case .....Cash Rs. 22-8.

☞ SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO MESSES, CLUBS, CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AND OTHERS FOR QUARTER CASKS, HOGSHEADS, AND PUNCHEONS, WHICH ARE ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK AT THE COMPANY'S WINE CELLARS, BYCULLA.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES' CYRIAX, AND FARRIES, LONDON.
ALL INDENTS TO BE ADDRESSED TO THEIR REPRESENTATIVE,
MR. CHARLES W. WHITE.
SPCIAL QUOTATIONS GIVEN IF REQUIRED.
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE,

PREVIOUS TO

STOCK TAKING,

FOR FOURTEEN DAYS ONLY.
COMMENCING 26TH INSTANT.

WATSON & COMPANY,

ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

THE FAVOURITE PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON.

FIRST PRIZE MEDAL BOMBAY ART EXHIBITION, 1879, AWARDED TO

P. VUCCINO & CO.,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
STUDIO OPEN FROM 8 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

PHOTOGRAPHS EXECUTED in the BEST STYLE, under the PERSONAL ATTENTION of a STAFF of the MOST COMPETENT EUROPEAN ARTISTS.

FOR SALE,

GRAND PANORAMIC VIEW OF BOMBAY (published under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, Bart., G. C. S. I., Governor of Bombay). This Panorama to be had either for framing or in folding albums.
Views of the most important edifices in Bombay.
Also from the COLLECTION OF THE LATE MAJOR GILL, a series of the most interesting Sceneries in Khandeish, West Berar, Ajunta, Caves of Ellora, &c., &c.

GENTLEMEN'S SOCKS, BANIANS, DRAWERS, ETC.

FROM THE BEST BRITISH MANUFACTURES.

DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee (equal to 12½ per cent.)

COTTON SOCKS, DOUBLE FEET AND HEELS.

	Rs. a.
Brown Cotton, undressed ..... per doz.	2 0
Superfine Ditto. dressed ..... ,,	12 0
Fine Balbrigan Embroidered Silk ..... ,,	15 0
Extra Super ..... ,,	25 0
Fancy Coloured Cotton Striped	14 0
Superfine Ditto.	16 0
Extra Superfine Ditto. Balbrigan Finish	18 0
Dark Blue, Embroidered Silk	20 0
Lisle Thread Fancy Stripes	23 0

SILK SOCKS, FOR DRESS, &c.

Best Black Silk, Embroidered Black, White, Blue or Red ..... per pair	8 8
Rich Silk, Fancy Stripes ..... ,,	5 8

BANIANS.

Specially manufactured for India, well stayed at seams.

Fine India Gauze ..... six	14 0
Fine Genoa Merino	21 0
Superfine, a special Thin Web for India, very soft and Elastic	27 0
Fine Merino Gauze Net, a new Introduction	35 0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, a mixture of silk and merino in equal quantities	40 0
Stout Drab Merino, Long Sleeves, suitable for the Hills, &c. ..... each	6 8
Grey Shetland Scotch Lamb Wool for cold climate, Homeward Bound &c. ..... each	11 8
Cardigan Jackets Fine Berlin Wool	

DRESSING GOWNS.

Oxford Cloth	10 0
Wove Flannel	18 0

SOFT MERINO SOCKS.

	Rs. a.
Plain Brown or Fawn, very Elastic ..... per doz.	18 8
Extra Superfine do. ..... ,,	21 0
Fancy Striped assorted shades ..... ,,	22 0
Extra Superfine do. ..... ,,	24 0
Plain Brown, Embroidered Silk ..... ,,	28 0
Fine Brown Merino Ribbed ..... ,,	28 0
Fine Cashmere ..... ,,	28 0

STOUT SOCKS FOR SHOOTING, &c.

Real Shetland Scotch Lambswood ..... dos.	20 0
Stout Ribbed Hand Knitt ..... per pair	3 0

KNICKERBOCKER HOSE.

Ribbed Merino, all shades ..... per pair	5 8
Ribbed Cashmere ..... ,,	5 8

DRAWERS & PANTS, SPLICED SEATS.

Trunk for Riding, Fine Dress Cotton ..... each	5 0
Fine Brown Cotton Pants ..... ,,	7 8
Summer Merino, Medium Substance	6 12
Stout Drab Merino	6 8
Real Shetland Scotch Wool	7 0
Bathing Drawers Plain	1 8
Fancy striped do.	2 0

SLEEPING SUITS,

Suitable for Lounge or Verandah wear.

	Cash.	Credit.
Oxford Cloth. The Original	10 0	10 9
Wove Flannel	18 0	19 0
Silk and Wool	18 0	19 0
Tropical Flannel	16 0	17 0
French Cambrie	7 0	7 8

The very best that can be obtained.

Prompt attention to Mofussil Orders.
Our New Illustrated Catalogue on application.

HOSIERS. } HOAR & CO., { HOSIERS.
BOMBAY.

MEIFFRE NEVEU AND CO.

(AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,)

WILL REMOVE

ON THE 26TH INSTANT

TO

RAMPART ROW AND CHURCH GATE STREET,

(PREMISES JUST VACATED BY MESSRS. WATSON AND CO.)

BOMBAY, 15TH OF JANUARY, 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

PROPRIETOR.....Mr. C. S. NAZIR.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THIS EVENING AT 9 O'CLOCK,
Mr. Buckstone's Comedy in three Acts,
"MARRIED LIFE."

Mr. Samuel Coddle	Mr. A. B. Tepping.
Mr. Lionel Lynx	Mr. H. R. Teesdale.
Mr. Frederick Younghusband	Mr. C. Cartwright.
Mr. George Dismal	Mr. S. Flevier.
Mr. Henry Dove	Mr. J. S. Hewitt.
Mrs. Samuel Coddle	Miss Madge Antoinette.
Mrs. Lionel Lynx	Miss Gertrude Doré.
Mrs. Younghusband	Miss Edith Wilson.
Mrs. George Dismal	Miss Minnie Hampden.
Mrs. Henry Dove	Miss Agnes Birchenough.

ON SATURDAY,
"SWEET-HEARTS" AND "TRIAL BY JURY."

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Stage Box to admit 8	Rs. 32
Private Box to admit 4	,, 16
Orchestra Stall	,, 4
Stall	,, 3
Pit	,, 2
Back Seat	,, 1

Soldiers, Sailors and Volunteers in Uniform Half Price to Back Seats.

Boxes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messr

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 21, 1880.

CONSOLS in London yesterday were unchanged at 97⅞, and French Rentes at 116¼. Enfaced Rupee Paper comes ¼ higher at 77⅜ for Fours and 85½ for Fours-and-a-half.

The easier tendency in Money continues the market rate of discount on 3 months' bills being now 1½ and on 4 months' 2 per cent.

At the East India Wool sales which opened yesterday 15,750 bales were offered. Low qualities show an advance of 5 per cent. Reuter quotes an advance of £3 per ton in Tile Copper and £2 in Copper Brasiers.

In General Produce, we notice a decline of 1s. 6d. per cwt. in Ceylon Coffee, but other articles, including Seeds and Wheat, are unchanged.

The Manchester Piece Goods market is still reported firm at Tuesday's quotations; but Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed quiet, sales 8,000 bales, spot quotations showing a decline of 1-16d. in Mid. Orleans. Surats are called unchanged, but private messages report arrivals difficult of sale even at slightly easier prices. In New York ready Mid. Uplands has recovered from 12 11-16 to 12⅝ and April shipment from 13·22 to 13·26 cents. This slight rise is probably attributable to the day's receipts being more moderate, and another day's large figures would most likely cause a decline of more importance. The receipts are :—

	1880.	1879.	1878.
Tuesday's Receipts	23,000	24,000	29,000
Four days' do.	93,000	70,000	86,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,552,000	3,006,000	2,883,000

Bar Silver, according to Reuter, has advanced to 52 7-16d., but private advices quote 52½d. per oz., at which it is equivalent to about 1s. 8¼d. per rupee.

At the weekly board meeting of the directors of the Bank of Bombay this afternoon, no change was made in rates of discount. Nor was any change expected, as while the Bank minimum at 5 per cent. the exchange banks have lately been lending money at call at 3 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE this morning opened strong with a further advance of 1-32d. per rupee, but, notwithstanding strong advices from Calcutta, a slightly quieter feeling has since set in, and the Banks, which during the morning were willing to draw demand at 1s. 8 9-32d., are only at the close naming 1s. 8¼d. What with the arrival of the mail and waiting for Council drafts the extent of actual business to-day has not been large, and very divided opinions prevail as to the probable course of rates during the rest of the week. This will be practically settled by the figures obtained for Councils. If an average of 1s. 8¼d. is realised, as some people seem to expect, rates will probably advance slightly, but the general idea seems more in favour of 1s. 8 3-16d. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8¼ to 9-32d.	per Rs.	
Do.	3 months' sight...	1s. 8⅜d.	,,
Credits	3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 8 17-32d.	,,
Documents	3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 8 19-32d.	,,
France	3 ,, ,, ...	2·16	,,

On Calcutta rates are unaltered.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been very steady, but the only quotable change is that there are now buyers at yesterday's selling rates, say :—Fours, Rs. 92⅞; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 101½.

The SHARE market has not been quite so strong to-day and in some cases a slight reaction is apparent in quotations. Bank of Bombays continue unaltered at Rs. 695. Colaba Land are Rs. 5 lower. In Press Companies no actual movement has transpired. In Spinning and Weaving Company, Alliance have advanced Rs. 25, Hindustan Rs. 10, and Morarjee Goculdass Rs. 5, but there is a decline of Rs. 5 in Dhurrumsey, Great Eastern, and Manockjee Petit, and Rs. 10 in Oriental.

COTTON to-day has again ruled extremely quiet. With weaker prices from Liverpool and an upward tendency in Exchange, buyers have had every inducement to refrain from operating; but sellers, looking to the slight improvement in New York, have declined to accept any reduction, and there has consequently been very little done. We quote :—

Good Omra, January delivery.....	Rs. 242	per Candy.			
F. G. F.	,,	,,	,,	237	,,
Good ,,	February	,,	,,	237	,,
Good ,,	March	,,	,,	233	,,
Good Broach	,,	,,	,,	249	,,

SEEDS are dull, but without change in prices.

FREIGHTS are quiet at former quotations. For Liverpool we quote 35s. ready, 32s. 6d. forward shipment. For Marseilles and Genoa a considerable business has been done at 40s., and for Trieste and Venice rates are unchanged at 43s. 9d. to 45s. per ton.

PIECE GOODS in the BAZAAR continue very firm. Fully previous prices are being obtained by dealers and the clearances to-day are estimated at about 400 packages. Enraged by the aspect of exchange there has also been more doing to arrive. Yarns are firm and a fair business doing at in some cases an improvement of ¼ anna per lb. Local Goods and Yarns are very firm, but not quotably dearer.

COALS are firm, but in the absence of any sellers to arrive it is difficult to give quotations.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 17th Jan. 1880.
Open, 444 miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	39,893	0	0
Merchandize	78,720	0	0
Telegraph	474	0	0
Other Receipts	2,000	0	0
Total Rs.....	1,21,087	0	0

Corresponding week in January 1879.
Open, 444 miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	47,292	0	0
Merchandize	1,16,305	0	0
Telegraph	546	0	0
Other Receipts	514	0	0
Total Rs.....	1,64,657	0	0
Decrease Rs.....	43,470	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BAITE F. ISSILAMO, 99 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Mozambique, with a general cargo and 23 passengers.

THE S. S. CICERO, 1,030 tons, Captain G. Hasley, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cocichel, with an original cargo from Liverpool.

THE S. S. PEARL, 360 tons, Captain E. C. Raffin, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and 175 deck passengers.

THE BARQUE QUEEN OF THE AIR, 757 tons, Captain R. Cooper, arrived in harbour on the 20th inst. from Mauritius (Dec. 13th), with a cargo of sugar and cocoanut oil.

THE S. S. NELSON, 894 tons, Captain H. B. Beard, arrived in harbour on the 20th inst. from Cardiff (11th Dec.), with a cargo of 1,452 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE S. S. SALISBURY, 1,378 tons, Captain G. Wood, arrived in harbour on the 20th inst. from London (18th Dec.), with a cargo of sleepers and rails. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. CASTALIA, 1,660 tons, Captain John Grimple, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (16th Dec.), via Liverpool, with following passengers :—Mr and Mrs Boyd, Mrs Dewar and two children and Mrs Francis Jones. She brought the following cargo :—From Liverpool—90 bales twine, 1,160 packages piece goods, 20 packages lead ore, 648 cases soap, 50 cases brass, 100 cases tin plates, 800 packages iron hoops, 10 cases umbrellas, 24 cases porter, 25 cases sister, 30 packages green coppers, and 41 packages wine and spirits. From Glasgow—510 packages piece goods, 170 casks bass, 60 packages whiskey, 26 packages earthenware 287 packages wine and spirits, 3,000 bricks, 230 packages acid, 624 package allum, 17 packages papers, and 67 packages colours and paints. From Hamburg.—24 packages piece goods.

THE CLAN LINE S. S. CLAN ALPINE, 1,348 tons, Captain W. R. Bale, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (18th Dec.), with Mr. Broughton as a passenger and the following cargo :—68 packages piece goods, 15 cases varnish, 30 cases cologne, 7,630 bars iron, 8 cases wine and brandy, 10 packages sauce, 40 cases thread, 378 packages wine, 20 cases playing cards, 772 casks beer, 912 packages wine and spirits, 6 cases gin, 177 cases whiskey, 45 cases brass, 50 cases copper, 7 packages soda, 33 packages colours and paints, 272 cases candles, 10 cases shots, 40 cases medicine, 36 cases soap, 14 cases biscuits, 45 bales twist, 95 cases clocks, 25 drums turpentine, 108 packages steel iron, 83 cases provision, 5 cases quinine, 1,000 pigs lead, 230 packages papers, 420 drums oil, 60 bundles buckets, 12 cases lamps, 420 cases matches, 8 packages glassware, 4 cases carriages, 500 cases oilmanstores, 29 packages earthenware, and many packages merchandize.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
20	Nelson (s)	Beard	Cardiff, Dec 11.
	Salisbury (s)	Wood	London, Dec 18.
	Queen of the Air	Cooper	Mauritius, Dec 13.
21	Euphrates (s)	Brownrigg ...	Portsmouth, Dec 24.
	Castalia (s)	Apps	Glasgow, Dec 13.
	Tenasserim (s)	Street	Kurrachee, Jan 18.
	Branksome Hall (s).	Collins	Liverpool, Dec 13.
	Clan Alpine (s)	Rule	London, Dec 18.
	Bangalore (s)	Wyall	Venice, Dec 26.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
21	S. of the Waves.....	Lakey	Colombo.
	Pearl (s).....	Raffin	Coast and Cutch.
	Cicero (s).....	Hasley	Cocichel.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Annie Anglie, to London.
Steamer Madura, to F. Gulf via Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
16	Waterloo (s)	Johnstone	Odessa, Dec 13.
	Fermie (s).....	Perrise	Southampton, Dec 11.
17	Purulia (s).....	Smith	Rangoon, Jan 15.
	Counsellor (s).....	Wallace	Liverpool, Dec 4.
	Aros Bay	Willis	Bombay, Dec 13.
18	Shahjehan (s).....	Harris	Bombay, Jan 4.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 16.—Ship Niagara.
Jan. 17.—Barque Fatel Carim and a Schooner (showed H N & R).

VESSELS SPOKEN,
By Aros Bay—20th December 1879 Barque Goshawk off Ceylon.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
17	Berthenope	.....	Melbourn.
18	Khandalia (s).....	.....	Bombay.
	Duke of Argyll (s)...	.....	London.
	Himalaya (s)	.....	Rangoon.
	D. of Buccleuch(s)..	.....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.			
17	Arabia (s).....	.....	Rangoon.
	Afton	.....	London.
19	Carnatic	.....	London.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ganges s—147½ cwts myrabolams, Khatow Muthoors ; 600 cwts myrabolams, Sallamahamed Goolamhoosein ; 50 bales rags, Nuthoo Soondersje ; 9 bales skins, Tudor and Co ; 48 bales cotton, Jewraz Valjee ; 60 bales wool, Vissonjee Triomdass ; 10 bales wool, Jaitha Purshotum ; 32 bales cotton, Soljeall Dewjee ; 76 bales wool, Nursee Khattow.

John O Fraser—200 cwts myrabolams, Nuthoo Soondersje.

Italia s—325 cwts myrabolams, W and A Graham and Co ; 55 bales hemp, Mowjee Godoo ; 150 bales cotton waste, Dossa Lalljee ; 135 bales cotton waste, Thakersee Jewraz ; 10 bales wool, Pel'y and Co ; 1 bale cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co ; 65 bales wool, Candass Dhurumdass ; 61 packages cotton waste, Central I S Co.

Speke Hall s—400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 85 bales cotton and 230 bales wool, B I S N Co ; 132½ cwts coir yarn, Hajee Talab Arbee.

FOR NEW YORK.

Italia s—4 bales woolen and 2 bales cotton carpets, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Peshawar s—8 cwts E teeth, Ebram Passiance.

Annie Alsatia s—625 cwts coir fibre, Hajee Talab Arbee ; 31 bales coir yarn, 295 packages coffee and 376 cases dry ginger, B I S N Co ; 87 bales hides, 434 cwts D horns and 237½ cwts grownuts, Khanmahamed Nensey.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sumatra s—833 cwts gingelly seed, Lang, Moiz and Co ; 1 bale cotton, Kunkler Singer and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Surat s—80 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Peshawar s—150 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

Scio s—3,100 cwts castor oil and 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 50 bales cotton, Sigg Sulzer and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Scio s—100 bales cotton, A Blaschesk and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Sigg Sulzer and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Lang Moiz and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Geo Lockhart and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Peshawar s—100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Sumatra s—350 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Italia s—75 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sumatra s—4,002 cwts gingelly seed and 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Peshawar s—30 cases silk, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Peshawar s—5 packages silk, Aga Syed-Mirza.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Lombardy s—24 cwts clover, Hajee Abdoola Esmail and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy s—4 cwts Cambay stone and Peanuts P feathers, Ebrahim Noordin and Co ; 75 bales twist, S N Tulsidas ; 464 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 200 bales twist, E D Sassoon ; 7 cases fishmaws and shark fins and 58 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 114 cwts cloves, 12 cwts raisins, and 11 cwts olibanum, Sallaybhoy Jafferbhoy ; 50 bales twist, Framjee Hormasjee.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 22.

[Before the Honourable the ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE MELVILL.]

Appeal for dismissal.

396—Shapoorjee and T—Khimjee Lukwidass and others vs Dinshaw Manockjee Petit—Craigie L and O.

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

338-79—Craigie, L and O—I. A Wallace and others vs F G Jefferson and others—Jefferson, B and D—Part heard.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE KEMBALL.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSE.

517-79—Craigie, L and O—James Scott vs The Mazagon Company, Limited,—Macfarlane and G—Part heard.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

176-79—Shamrao P—Framjee Dadabhoy Appoo vs Dadabhoy Ruttonjee Appoo and others—Pestonjee K—Part heard.

186-79—A F Turner—Chunappa Revappa vs Ballappa Andappa Shetty—Khunderao—Jee.

2-76—Jeejeebhoy and P—Kevalbhoy Jeychund vs Muggonbhoy Ruthesing—Shamrao P.

260-79—Khunderao M—Lunsikdas Jairamdass and others vs Premjee Ludha and others—Chalk and W.

406-76—M H Khan—Gungaram Peerajee vs Bheecajee.

620-79—Jefferson and P—D M de Silva vs Ruttonjee Cursetjee Khokra.

545-79—M H Khan—Ballajee Chimajee vs Chimajee Mukoondjee —Rimington, H and C and B—(For trial as well as for investigation of plaintiff's pauperism.)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 20th JANUARY 1880.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 a.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·964
Temperature of the Air	73·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·6
Dew Point	64·9
Relative humidity of Air	·765
Extent of cloud sky, the whole sky clouded=1.	2·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.).....	78·2
Minimum do. (read at 10 a.m.) ...	66·2
General Direction of Wind*.....	NNE, NE, N, NNW, NNE.
Goverents of wind in 24 hours*.....	277.

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 18.

Collins, Major, R E, on duty, from Sirula.

JANUARY 21.

Clarke, Captain, 60th Rifles, on sick leave, from Kandahar.
Currie, Major, 3rd Cavalry, on duty, from Deesa.
Pemberton, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.
Alexander, Captain, Assistant Superintendent of Gymnasia, on duty, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 17.

Macmullen, Surg Major, on duty, to Alma.

JANUARY 21.

Welman, Captain, 85th Regt. on duty, to Deolalee.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By LIEUT. COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 21st January, 1880.

1 The Regiment will parade under the Commanding Officer, at 4-45 p.m. on Saturday, 24th inst, on the Esplanade opposite the Cavalry Lines for the purpose of being drilled together with the G I P R and B B and C I R Volunteers. Blank ammunition will be issued. The ball ammunition to be removed from pouches before coming on parade. All members of the corps are requested to attend.

2 Members of the Corps desirous of entering for the "All comers contest" Calcutta V R C, are requested to attend the range at Coorla on Monday 26th inst.

By Order, F. STOKES,
Captain and Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

THE NAVY.

Admiralty, 27th December, 1879.

The undermentioned Surgeons have been promoted to the rank of Staff Surgeon in Her Majesty's Fleet :—M U Creasy, M.D., H Putegy, G B Murray, Sir Lawrence ffrench Mullen, M.D, R A Mowll, M.D, J Robertson, J K Conway, M.D, H Clerke, W Galloway, M.D, A G Delmege, M.D, R Turner, T L Horner, S Sexton, S Evans, W P M Boyle.

Admiralty, 31st December, 1879.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council, Captain J K E Baird has been promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral in Her Majesty's Fleet.

The following promotions have been made :—Sub-Lieutenants, F E Rawnsley, A C Williamson, A H F Duncan, O A Stokes, H A S Stanhope, H Talbot, K Wade, C H Dare, S W A H Gray, A T Stuart, J F Stuart, Gilbert de Hoghton, A T Carter, J S Clarke, J R Childs, J F Mills, W A Connop, F W Shortland, C F M Somerset, G H Robertson, F H F W Freeman, R H S Stokes, G H Hewett, H T F White, and H Baker, to be Lieutenants in Her Majesty's Fleet.

The following promotions have been made, Commander N S F Digby to be Captain in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Lieut W H Henderson to be Commander in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Captain C T Curme has been promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral in Her Majesty's Fleet.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,

OF HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
EAST STREET, POONA,

HAVE the pleasure of announcing that MR. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, has APPOINTED them AGENTS for the SALE of his CELEBRATED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, &c., &c.

The reason they have for accepting the Agency is as follows :—

Having tried to procure, regardless of expense, in all the CHIEF TOWNS OF ENGLAND AND ALL LARGE CITIES, Pebbles and Frames equal to those produced by MR. MENIST, AND HAVE TOTALLY FAILED TO APPROACH THEM.

One of the chief essentials in good Spectacles is to place the Pebbles before the eyes in a proper position and at a proper distance according to the particular defect of sight being treated. Ill-made and loosely jointed frames, by causing a displacement of the Pebbles, entirely alter their focal power, and so injure the eyes, for this reason Mr. Menist makes his frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found by experience the best adapted metals for the purpose, possessing the necessary temper, without being liable to oxydise in use. Steel Frames he does not make, considering that they are not calculated to do justice to his Pebbles, and his object being to secure, as nearly as possible, perfection, not cheapness, though in a climate like India, it is doubtful if there would be any economy in Steel, as it corrodes so quickly and has to be renewed so often, to say nothing of the discomfort and injury to the sight. Aluminium cannot be used, because it stains the skin by contact, leaving a black mark that will not wash out.

His Non-Pressure Eye-glasses are so well made that you may twist the Spring in any direction without breaking it, neither is there the slightest pressure when wearing, nor the least mark remaining when removed.

His 12-LENSE DUCHESSE, all in Aluminium, are as powerful as Field-Glasses and are all Achromatic.

His Field, Marine, and Opera-Glasses may be used for hours without causing the eye to ache.

Messrs. M. and Co. have made arrangements to receive their patients in a PRIVATE ROOM, it being hardly possible to test and suit the eye sight without such convenience. Mr. Menist has left them instruments, which enables them to test each eye separately, it being frequently the case that one eye requires a different accomodation to the other, as well in magnifying as diminishing powers. Messrs. M. and Co. have received valuable information from Mr. Menist, by which to suit the eyesight.

Pamphlets can be had on application.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BHICKAJEE—January 21st, at Girgaum, Bhikajee, widow of Cursetjee Muncherjee Subadar. Dubash, aged 61 years. Her remains will be carried to the Tower of Silence at 5 o'clock this morning.

MARRIAGE.

CRAWFORD—MACKENZIE—January 20th, at Christ Church, Ahmednagar, by the Rev. G. B. Streeten, Charles Edward Gordon Crawford, Bombay Civil Service, only son of the late Charles John Crawford, D. D., Rector of Woodmansteine, Surrey, to Alice Luscombe, eldest daughter of Surgeon Major M. M. Mackenzie, Bombay Army.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1880.

THE Convocation of the University of Bombay was very largely attended on Tuesday afternoon. So far as rank and learning and numbers went, nothing could have been better. The beautiful Convocation Hall was filled to overflowing, but it proved as defective in acoustic properties as on all previous occasions. The Chancellor, Sir Richard Temple, made a long and carefully prepared speech, which he delivered with sustained emphasis and distinct articulation, but he might have saved himself the trouble, for not half a dozen persons away from his immediate vicinity heard three consecutive sentences. It would have been a relief if some one had valourously supplicated as a "grace" that the speech should be taken as read, for nobody understood anything of it, but that it was long, and that it would be published in the papers in due course. The fault was not that of the speaker, for at the cost of much physical exertion he made the sound of his voice heard throughout the hall, though not the words which he uttered. This was in itself a feat, for when Principal Wordsworth spoke the audience only knew of the fact from the moving of his lips, and the gentle voice of the Registrar was equally inaudible. Once or twice Mr. Ormiston, bracing himself by an effort of will, hailed the audience as if he were shouting across the great basin of the new dock, and was heard for a brief space, but when he spoke in his ordinary tones he might as well have kept silent. Now, seeing that every year a couple of thousand more or less loyal and well meaning people assemble in the Convocation Hall and sit patiently through a ceremonial lasting a couple of hours, it is a grievous hardship that they should be unable on any occasion to hear a word of what is said, especially when it is the wholesome fashion to say what ought to be said conscientiously and at length, and to leave nothing to the imagination. If the object be to supply the reporters with copy, so that people may read at their leisure something that has been said in their presence, but not heard or meant to be heard, the present arrangement is of course unexceptionable. But it is difficult to see why the reading of reports and long addresses might not as well be done symbolically : they might be produced and "taken as read." Of course it would be desirable that they should be heard by those who come there in the superstitious hope of hearing what those appointed to speak have to say, but in the hall, as at present arranged, nothing can possibly be heard, and the result is a sad waste of valuable time, and sad trials of patience which are not always conducive to equanimity of temper. If the hall were put into the hands of a competent professor of acoustics something might be done to render the continuance of the present annual display of oratory, now made in dumb show, compatible with the comfort and the instruction of those convoked for edification. As it is now, the hall, which is so wondrous fair to the eye, has the singular property of rendering every ear practically deaf to all articulate sounds while under its curiously vaulted roof.

The Chancellor's speech, which no one heard, every one can read this morning at his ease. It will repay perusal. The views on education of an eminently practical and energetic mind, which has had the advantage of a long and varied experience of the people of this country, are entitled to consideration, and are valuable even when they do not claim implicit acceptance. The present speech was avowedly supplementary to the exhaustive treatise on Indian education which the Chancellor delivered in the same hall two years since, but it is not the less suggestive on that account. In the former address His Excellency spoke mainly of three things—the development of higher education in arts, the systematizing of education in natural and physical science, and the necessity of encouraging the reverent study of moral philosophy, the science of human duty. He now notes with regard to the subject of higher instruction in arts that the number of matriculated students studying for future degrees in the arts colleges affiliated to the University, shows a tendency to decrease. He attributes this mainly to the effect of three years of famine and two of commercial depression, and it would have been as well if he had confined himself to the enumeration of those causes which are doubtless sufficient to account for the phenomenon. But he went on to say that another cause was that University graduates in arts frequently fail to get berths under Government, and, therefore, University education is discredited. Here are his exact words :—"Nothwithstanding the considerate intentions of the Government that "those who acquire the higher education should "have due advantages respecting admission to "the upper grades of the public service, it has "been found that University graduates in arts, "frequently fail, through no fault of their "own, to obtain the situations or positions to "which their attainments might be expected to "entitle them, and which they see filled by "those who had not been reared in the colleges, "but who had won their way by actual work. "This non-fulfilment in some degree of the intentions of Government has somewhat lowered "the value of high education in the estimation "of those who are to incur the cost, and undergo "the toil, of the instruction." This way of stating the matter, if not absolutely erroneous, is open to the serious objection that it bases the value of University education upon the prospect of its leading to Government employment, and seems to recognise as a legitimate grievance the non-realisation of the hope of a place in a Government office. Seeing that it would be quite impossible to provide in this way for a tithe of the alumni of the Indian universities if every covenanted and uncovenanted appointment were placed at their sole disposal, it is a great mistake to tell students that the value of their education depends upon the prospect of obtaining a situation under Government on the strength of it. It seems to us to be also a mistake to compare invidiously those "who had won their way" (in Government employment) "by actual work" with "the preferential claims" of University men. The Government ought surely to recognise the claims of "actual work" in every field. But Sir Richard Temple appears to think differently. "In India," he says, "the "public service offers a large field for the "educated youth,—the largest, probably, of all "the fields as yet open to them. It is due to "the cause of education that its followers "should have a surer access to that field, in pro"portion to the superiority of their attainments. "And it is incumbent on the Government, in "the selection of men for its service, to set the "most influential example of reliance placed on "the examinations and tests of the University." We demur to the principle. The mere fact of passing through the University ought not to give any preferential claim to Government or any other employment as against the claim of "actual work." At best University training can only raise a presumption that a man is capable of doing certain work well ; but a presumption that a man may be able to do work is surely not to outweigh the fact that another man has actually done the work and done it well. The sound maxim is that of the great Napoleon, "give to everyone "according to his *works*." The Chancellor, as he went on, himself gave a very singular commentary on his mischievous doctrine of "pre"ferential right" to Government appointments. Here is his admission that University men are not generally credited with qualifications which ought to give them a divine right to employment as against those who have proved their fitness by actual achievement :—"We see that "many persons whose practical knowledge "gives authority to their opinion, affirm "that much of our higher education is "superficial where it ought to be fundamental "and airy when it ought to be substantial. I "am, as you will be, far from a full admis"sion of such criticism. Still, the preva"lence of such a notion does render the "employers of intellectual labour less anxious "than might have been expected to have recourse "to those who belong to this University. It "had something to do with the hesitation dis"played by civil authorities in respect to "obtaining the services of our graduates. "Though such an education as that which we "secure for our *alumni* ought to be a passport "to high employment in any profession, yet if "an idea gains ground that they become what "is termed unpractical, and are prone to ima"gine that after having learnt so much at "college they have little or nothing more to "learn in life, then they will fail to reap "the fruit of their labours at college." This is true enough, but such being the case, why confirm the young men in that erroneous view by telling them expressly that it is incumbent on the Government to select for its service those who have passed through the University ? Nothing can be gained by telling these young men that they have acquired an indefeasible right to a place, and that it is incumbent on the Government to give them priority over those who have proved their qualifications by actual work. Upon other points we are happy to be in agreement with the Chancellor. The advantages to be derived from giving a larger place in our educational system to the study of natural and physical science are not at all overrated. As His Excellency expresses it, the study of the physical sciences has in India a special value, for it displays before the natives not only new ranges of thought, but new methods of thinking. And no one will dissent from the declaration that the systematic teaching of ethics, or the science of human duty, is the more desirable in this country from the fact that religion is of necessity excluded from the University curriculum. The principles of right and wrong ought to be taught if we expect them to be observed by the youths who are educated out of the practices and superstitions which serve the bulk of mankind in lieu of fixed principles of any kind.

Before concluding these remarks upon the University Convocation for 1880, we must note the fact that the Director of Public Instruction was—as usual—conspicuous by his absence on the occasion. The absence was the subject of remark, and seeing that the Governor of Bombay, with the cares of the Presidency, and the troubles of half Afghanistan, and the construction of the Kandahar Railway, weighing on his mind, yet found time to be present and to prepare a long and suggestive address for the occasion, it is difficult to see why the head of the Educational Department should not think it worth his while to take his place on the dais. Can it be that he, the Director of the Government machinery for the spread of education, shares the views of those who hold the whole system is a mistake, and that his department is simply teaching the natives to be discontented and educating them in sedition ? That view is held in some quarters, and it is popularly supposed to account for the absence on such occasion of one or two of the lights of the Bench. But surely the Director of the Educational Department must believe that education is a good thing ? Why, then, does he always absent himself from the great educational gathering of the year ? He surely ought to be present whoever may be absent ; yet he is always absent.

"I NEED only fifteen minutes more, my lords, "to finish my argument," pleaded the Advocate General the other day before the judges of the Court of Appeal, but he pleaded in vain. The judges had more important business elsewhere ; they wished to attend the Ladies' Gymkhana on Malabar Hill, and it was impossible to entertain the idea of losing fifteen minutes of the ladies' smiles for the sake of allowing counsel to complete an argument in one of the most important mercantile cases which has come before our courts for a long time. For ourselves we are surprised at the audacity of the acting Advocate General : to be sure the appeal was in a suit which had taken a very long time when first heard, had cost very large sums of money in commissions, had been conducted without regard to expense before the lower court, and the costs which had been given against the plaintiffs had, in the original suit been counted in tens of thousands of rupees. It is true, furthermore, that the points in the appeal had not been readily comprehended by the two judges, and that it was therefore important for counsel not to break off just as he was closing at the end of the week and thus be compelled to restate his case after a day or two's interval ; but what is all this to be set against our judges meeting their friends fifteen minutes later than they had calculated upon ? "Pleasure "before business," no matter how common the pleasure, nor how important or how pressing the business.

A good deal may of course be laid to the climate which enervates us all and leads to slackness in duty except in the case of merchants and doctors, whom competition drive along in active harness in spite of the inclination to give way to lassitude. Our judges have no such spur, and as they do not suffer personally if a suit at law is made to drag its weary length along, and as the tendency of such delays is to discourage suits, the inclination grows stronger every day to put pleasure before business. We must always lack one thing on our bench in Bombay—namely, ambition. Ability and integrity go a long way, but without ambition no one can do his best. The regular monthly pay comes whether work is done or put off. A judge may take his quiet afternoon nap, while counsel is pleading, and postpone a decision on an important case for months or perhaps for years, and yet his pension is gained all the same, and what else has he to look forward to ? At home, how different ! There, a judge's reputation is at stake : he has an ambition to appear well in comparison with those who sit by his side or who rank with him in other courts. What would be said if a court of appeal at home should refuse to sit fifteen minutes beyond an early Saturday afternoon hour to enable counsel to finish his argument ? And especially, when the only excuse was a desire to attend an afternoon party which could be enjoyed every Saturday ! At home every judge is "alive" ; a decision is not come to in the judge's mind and perhaps expressed on hearing one side only ; counsel are kept to the points of the case and no unnecessary delay is allowed in giving decisions. Instead of hearing a case with half attention, trusting to coming to a decision on a future study of one's notes at some indefinite time to come, the thoughts of a judge are wholly in his case, and while in court it is not only his hand, which is at work taking notes, but his brain, too, works and enables him to decide important cases immediately they are heard.

AN officer, well known in India in his time, Major-General James Dawson MacDonald, died in London at the close of the year. He was commandant at Neemuch when the Mutiny occurred there, and had a narrow escape, and served afterwards in the Rajputana campaign. He will chiefly be remembered, however, as the founder of the force now known as the Deolee Irregulars, but long spoken of more familiarly as "MacDonald's Meenas." He had an extraordinary influence over these men, although he was somewhat eccentric in his management of them. He is said to have regarded them as he regarded his own Highland ancestors—plunderers by profession, but brave, obedient to their chiefs, and proud of their descent. MacDonald punished severely looting, lying, and insults to women by his men, but otherwise is said to have had "a judicious "way of letting them alone." In return they were devoted to their commander, and the story is told that when exhorted by a missionary to embrace Christianity, MacDonald's Meenas declared that they were ready to be converted on the spot if the Colonel Sahib would give the order. Two of General MacDonald's three sons are in the army—one, Captain Dongan MacDonald is serving with the 91st in South Africa, and the other, Lieutenant Claude MacDonald, is on his way home from the East with the 74th.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 2ND JANUARY.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company's s. s.. Bangalore, Commander H. Wyatt, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon at one o'clock with the English Mails of the 2nd January. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr S Freebrough — Mr Littlewood.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr and Mrs Macdonald	Captain Clarke
Mr W Young	Col Barton
Miss Forsyth	Mr Boyd
Lieut Col Clarke	Mrs Green
Mr C Cruickshank	Mr J R Randall
Mr G G Geddes	Mr R P Francis.

FROM VENICE.

Mr and Mrs Brandreth	Col and Mrs Mignon
Mr C H Croudace	Dr W Schlich.

FROM SUEZ.—Mr FARWELL.

FROM ADEN.

Dr Patterson — 5 deck passengers.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 2.

THE old year closed in a very calamitous fashion. A succession of violent gales, attended by hail, thunder and lightning, and floods, swept over the country, and on Sunday evening this boisterous weather was the cause of the most terrible railway disaster ever known in Great Britain. A train from Edinburgh to Dundee was crossing the new Tay Bridge about seven o'clock, and had reached the centre of the bridge, when the structure seems to have collapsed like a house of cards, and the train with its living freight was precipitated into the turbulent waters of the Firth, not a soul escaping to tell how the accident happened. Whether the train left the rails under the pressure of the storm, and was dashed against the girders of the bridge, causing them to give way, or whether the bridge itself first collapsed owing to the force of the hurricane, will probably never be known. Some persons on the Dundee side of the river say that they saw a flash of fire in the centre of the bridge, and that was all. The arrival of the train at St. Fort, a station three miles from the south end of the bridge, was signalled at Dundee, and soon afterwards all communication ceased. This did not excite any alarm, but when after some time nothing was seen of the train, some of the railway officials walked, or rather crawled, along the bridge for several hundred yards, and then saw, by the light of the moon, that the centre of the bridge had fallen in. Amid the roaring of the gale no sound had been heard to indicate the appalling catastrophe that had ta

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

LONDON, JAN. 21, 5 P. M.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon India this afternoon tenders at 1s. 8 1-16d., received 31 per cent., all above that in full.

It is notified that the amount to be offered next week is 45 lakhs.

Bar Silver closed at 52⅜d. per ounce, firm.

Four per cent. Rupee paper, 78¼; Four-and-a-half ditto, 86.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

KABUL INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 21.

All is quiet in the Khyber and on the Mohmund border.

There have been occasional meetings of the border tribes, but the frontier generally is tranquil. Active intrigues continue around Ghazni and in the Logar Valley, where excitement and disorder still prevail. Among the tribes generally in that direction the feeling is said to be one of suspense and anxiety.

The Shinwaris still hold aloof from the solicitations of the Mullahs, and a gathering in Lughman has been dissolved by the Governor, who is supported by our Jallalabad troops.

The sons of the Mustaufi have come in to Kabul and have visited General Roberts.

General Gough's brigade is getting comfortably housed in the Bala Hissar. The defences on the hills above are being rapidly strengthened.

An excellent bridge has been thrown across the Kabul river by the 23rd Pioneers on the direct road from Sherpur to Siah Sung, and the construction of roads in different direction is progressing satisfactorily.

AMMUNITION AND WARM CLOTHING FOR THE TROOPS AT KABUL.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 21.

The convoy of ammunition and warm clothing reached General Roberts on the 18th inst.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

FIGHTING AT MICHNIE.

SKIRMSHING NEAR JALLALABAD. ARRIVAL OF DAUD SHAH AT AJMERE.

ALLAHABAD, KUTTRA, JAN. 21.

PESHAWUR, Jan. 17.—Fighting took place at Michnie on the 15th instant. Our loss was only nine wounded, but the enemy's loss was very great.

A Jallalabad letter of yesterday's date states that fighting took place five miles from Jallalabad on the 12th instant. The late Governor having collected large bodies of men, constant attacks were expected. The troops were ordered to remain under arms both day and night and to be ready to turn out at a moment's notice.

No mails from the front have been received to-day, in consequence of large bodies of Mohmunds being about.

General Hugh Gough arrived here on inspection duty.

Daud Shah, Ghias Khan, the Nazir of Kabul, and other State prisoners have arrived at Ajmere.

JALLALABAD, Jan. 18.—A party under Mogul Khan is dispersing, and returning to their homes, in consequence of the failure of their supplies.

Asmatulla Khan is sending reports all round the country, especially amongst the Mohmunds, that Mahomed Jan means advancing to Arganderh; that Gholam Hyder is coming from Turkistan to Charikar; and that Ayab Khan is about moving from Herat towards Kabul. The truth of these reports is not established, but the object is to keep up hopes with the hostile tribes, who are disheartened by constant reverses.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

LONDON, JAN. 21.

The *Standard* publishes a telegram from St. Petersburg, expressing an opinion as to the possibility of the British occupying Herat in order to prevent a Russian advance on Merv.

The serious defeat of the Russians by the Turcomans at Tchikislar is partially confirmed.

HOME RULE TACTICS.

LONDON, JAN. 21.

The Home Rule members of Parliament have resolved to prevent the work of the House of Commons next session unless attention is given to the condition of Ireland.

BANDA AND KIRWEE BOOTY.

LONDON, JAN., 21.

The Banda and Kirwee Booty case comes on again for hearing on the 28th January.

OBITUARY.—M. Jules Favre, the renowned French statesman.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ISMAILIA, JAN. 20.

H. M. S. Crocodile passed through the Suez Canal, outward bound for Bombay.

MALTA, JAN. 20.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left to-day.

LISBON, JAN. 20.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chyebassa, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left on the afternoon of the 17th inst.

LONDON, JAN. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera	5 13-16d.
The Manchester market has been firm.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	77⅞
4½ do. do.	85½
7 lbs. Shirtings	6-4½
8½ lbs. do	7-4½
40s. Mule Twist	0-11½
3 per cent. Consols for account	97⅛
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	116½
Bar Silver	52 7-16.

Arrival.—Singapore.
Departure.—Clan Fraser.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, JAN. 21, 7 A.M.

French Mail steamer Anadyr from China arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MADRAS, JAN. 21, 11-21 A. M.

Manilla mail leaves Amoy on Thursday morning.

MADRAS, JAN. 21, 9-15 P. M.

Manilla mail leaves Hongkong noon Friday.

RATE OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

.....	ls. 8½ to 9-32d. per Re.
Do. ...	sight. ls. 8¾d. "
3 "	... ls. 8 17-32d. "
6 "	ing ls. 8 19-32d. "
8 "	2-16 "

...attery (Native) Artillery, ... of Lieut. J. S. Minter, has ... Rajkote to Porebunder, ... on the 31st inst. on board ... and Uzarewitch for Bom... well, on arrival here, be sent to Poona.

MRS. GREEN (wife of Mr. Justice Green) was a passenger from Brindisi by the mail steamer which arrived in Bombay yesterday.

THE celebrated press regulations for war correspondents are dealt with by Mr. Archibald Forbes in this month's *Nineteenth Century*, and it is needless to say that he makes mincemeat of them.

WE hear by telegram that the permanent location at Simla of the offices of the various departments of the Government of India have been resolved upon.

REPORTS which have recently been circulated of an intended reduction in the army have been confirmed by the issue of a War Office circular, giving details of a considerable reduction, which is to be effected in the regimental establishments for the present year. The corps which are affected are six cavalry regiments—the 1st Dragoon Guards, the 17th Lancers, and the 3rd, 7th, 15th and 20th Hussars; the Royal Artillery in which there is to be an addition of one battery and a decrease of 6 officers, 7 non-commissioned officers, 168 rank and file, and 397 horses, and 33 regiments of the line. The details of the new establishments are stated in the circular, but as no totals are given to serve for purposes of comparison, it is not easy to ascertain the precise effect of the reductions. They seem, however, to be of what may be called a "cheese-paring" character.

THE death is announced of General Frederick William Burroughs, who entered the Bengal Army in 1825, and was posted to the 17th Native Infantry, of which he was adjutant for some twelve years. He was aide-de-camp to Major-General Sir J. H. Littler in the Sutlej campaign, and served as deputy assistant-adjutant-general during the Punjab campaign. He was in command of the 17th Bengal Native Infantry when it mutinied at Azimghur on the 3rd of June, 1857, but the older soldiers of the regiment rallied round him and the other officers, and, after conducting them and their families in safety to Goruckpore, marched off to join the King of Delhi. General Burroughs was placed on the retired list of general officers in July, 1879.

THE amount of cash in the reserve treasury of the Government of India on the 15th of January was Rs. 1,16,35,819.

THE nett amounts of the Indian sea and land customs revenue for the first nine months of the current official year was Rs. 1,48,11,817, as compared with Rs. 1,53,70,177 during the corresponding period of last year.

THE Lahore paper gives the following:—*Scene*, Sherpur cantonments, Cabul, 24th December. Tommy Atkins *loquitur*—"I say Bill, I hears as how General Roberts has been and lost one of his good conduct badges." Billy Atkins—"Ow's that?" "'Cos he's been ten days confined to camp."

COMMENTING upon the abolition of the Military Governorship of Kabul, and of the Military Commission in the capital, the *Civil and Military Gazette* thinks that this is a mistake, of which it is easy to predict the certain consequences. It is a step taken with the view of the introduction of preliminaries in that attempt to "terminate" the war, the danger and futility of which we have already pointed out. The indelible stamp of weakness thus set upon our policy will be recognized at once throughout Afghanistan, and the effect of that recognition will be to reanimate the fanatical spirit of opposition to another struggle for supremacy. We may look with absolute certainty to the sequel in a repeated outbreak of violence, and the strengthening of the defences of Sherpur may be regarded as an indication that the military authorities at Kabul are preparing for that event.

GENERAL ROBERTS's little force is now, as the *Madras Times* says, on the defensive, and most probably will have to remain on the defensive all through the winter, but no one ever heard of an army which is standing on the defensive concluding a war, or, indeed, of such a one progressing in any way. But if, as the *Times* lately suggested, the Indian Government were to withdraw itself behind the Treaty of Gundamuck, it is highly probable that more troops would be required to defend the line of the scientific frontier against the Afghan wave, which would certainly beat against it, than are now requisite for the complete subjection of Afghanistan.

THE Rumpa rebels are still enjoying themselves without apparently much dread of the consequences of their turbulent conduct. A correspondent writes to the *Madras Mail*:—"At Kunnaparati, in Rumpa, the rebels attacked a number of villagers, who were overwhelmed by the superior number of the enemy, who carried off some of them. Three military parties have been ordered to proceed against the rebels, who surrounded a small escort party under a Havildar near Guru. Reports have since been received from the first party, who reached the place on the 2nd instant, that the Havildar's party were found safe, though cut off from water-supply, and surrounded by a large number of rebels. On arrival of the other parties, the force will operate against the enemy, who are at present not far distant from Gurtorn. Information has been received that Chendriah is among the rebels. A large quantity of ammunition is expected shortly."

ACCORDING to the *Pioneer*, a committee has been appointed, consisting of the Hon'ble T. C. Hope, Mr. Maclean, the Collector of Customs at Calcutta, and a non-official member whom the Bengal Chamber have been asked to nominate, for the purpose of settling the valuations to be adopted for the Customs tariff for the official year 1880-81. This committee is not appointed with any view of further tinkering the cotton duties, but relates to quite a distinct idea. The commission on the Customs duties, whose report was appended to the last Budget resolution, submitted a second report, besides that relating especially to the cotton duties, and recommended, *inter alia*, that the valuations should be revised annually by a committee. This is the work to be undertaken now.

THE expulsion of the Russians from their base on the Caspian would says the *Pioneer* be an event of great political importance. It might lead to some better understanding between England and Russia as to the limits within which either power might act without offence to the other. During the last twelvemonth Russia has made a gigantic effort, if not to seize Merv, at least to seize on some vantage ground whence to menace both Merv and Herat. The effort has been a gigantic failure; and though there is much talk of sending another and improved expedition this year, —of columns marching through Khiva, of tramways from Tchikislar to Kizil-arvat,—Russia cannot but hesitate before running the risk once more. The abandonment of Tchikislar would make such an enterprise still more difficult. Much the same considerations must influence our future policy towards Kabul. We, indeed, have escaped such a disaster as is said to have befallen the Russians; but our campaign has been marked by so many failures, that some of its objects—conceived when the events of Christmas week were never thought possible —would willingly be sacrificed if only this occupation of a country which hates us could be brought to an end. Were it not for Russia, Kabul probably would have been left to fulfil its own evil destiny of treachery, and murders, and endless dissension. If the Russian element could be removed from the problem, the Kabul question might be allowed to solve itself. Still keeping the peace on our immediate frontiers, and letting Southern and Western Afghanistan develop in the direction indicated the other day, the territory of Kabul proper might be soon evacuated without fear of the consequences;—if, as we say, Russian designs ceased to vex us. An ample guarantee that Russia would keep up no military stations on the South-East Caspian—*i.e.*, that Persian territory should be henceforth held inviolate and protected from aggression—would remove some of the difficulties we have now to guard against. With concessions on either side, that conflict in Central Asia, which is openly expected by the *Pall Mall Gazette*, may yet be postponed.

AT a meeting of the Senate of the Madras University, held on Saturday last, it was resolved, that the recommendation of the Syndicate to accept the offer of the Cobden Club to award a silver medal annually to the candidate who passes for the degree of Master of Arts in the fifth branch and obtains the highest number of marks in Political Economy, should be adopted.

A MADRAS paper says that it has been decided by the Board of Revenue that security bonds furnished by public servants are exempt from stamp duty.

Two thousand buck-shot cartridges are to be shipped to Coconada for transit to Rajahmundry. These cartridges are intended to be used against the Rumpa rebels, as they are likely to be more effective in a night attack than single bullets.

THE *Indian Daily News* says that the Government of India has directed the introduction of Dr. Cunningham's sanitary primer in all the schools in Bengal teaching a course of study below that of the entrance of the University, in consequence of which the works of native authors on that subject, which are now read in those schools, will be supplanted.

NEWS has been received at Tiflis, says the Vienna *New Free Press*, that General Kaufmann has been selected to command the army corps which is to advance against Merv from the north simultaneously with the reorganized Caspian expedition from the west. A large number of Russian staff officers have already left Tashkend to explore Southern Bokhara and Khiva, and to establish friendly relations with the chiefs of the tribes inhabiting those districts. These officers will return about the end of March, and in the middle of April the Russian troops under General Kaufmann will march from Samarcand. This latter town lies 320 miles in a north-easterly direction from Merv; but it is probable that the Russian expedition starting from Samarcand will in the first place move to Bokhara, 140 miles due west of the former place, and thence, turning southward cross the Amu Darya, or Oxus, at Charjui, seventy miles from Bokhara. From Charjui, again, to Merv the distance is about 130 miles; so that altogether the march of the Russian army from Samarcand to Merv will be some 350 miles in length. This distance, it is calculated, will be accomplished in from six to eight weeks; so that the corps from Samarcand will, it is hoped, reach the capital of the Turkomans by the middle of June. Reports from Khiva state that an envoy from the Khan of Merv arrived a short time ago at the former town, charged with the mission of inducing its ruler to sell the Turkomans a few guns; but, though the Khans of Khiva and Merv are closely related and are on the most friendly terms, the former was not only afraid to comply with the request of the latter, but dared not even publicly receive his messenger, lest the authorities in St. Petersburg should be displeased.

ON the occasion of the completion of the Aden-Zanzibar telegraphic cable, Her Majesty the Queen despatched congratulatory messages to the Sultan of Zanzibar, Sir Bartle Frere, and Sir Garnet Wolseley, each of whom replied in suitable terms.

Truth thinks that all must rejoice that General Roberts has succeeded in reopening his communications with India, but when we are asked to celebrate as a great and glorious victory the withdrawal of the hillmen from Kabul at a cost to ourselves of five lives, a heavy call is being made upon our self-complacency. It is the old story. The wild and ill-considered Imperialism of Lord Beaconsfield's Cabinet gets us into difficulties, and then if we manage not actually to succumb, we are called upon to admire the wisdom of our rulers.

SAYS the *United Service Gazette*:—Whether actuated by motives of patriotism or revenge, or fanned by wild religious zeal, the peoples of Afghanistan have declared "war to the knife" against us. It is not an insurrection of a mutinous soldiery which we now have to put down, but the uprising of a whole nation, split, it is true, into many factions, but banding together for the moment to drive back the invader. Under these circumstances, it is grimly amusing to read official assurances that our Government has no intention of "annexing" Afghanistan. The valuable advice given by the worthy Mrs. Glasse, of "first catch your hare," would not be inapplicable at this moment. Afghanistan has yet to be conquered. When that is done we can comfort the souls of our enemies and the minds of Her Majesty's opposition, by disclaiming all intentions of "annexation;" but for a very long time a military occupation of Afghanistan will be necessary, and it will be difficult to explain to the inhabitants of that country the difference between "occupation" and "annexation."

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily News* says that the news published by the *Invalide Russe*, that the Afghan Sirdar, Neik Mahomed Khan, brother of Shere Ali, had arrived there, has attracted much attention. The significance of the information, also given in the *Invalide Russe*, respecting Abdul Rahman Khan, cannot (the correspondent says) be mistaken. His flight took place after his uncle's arrival from Kabul.

THE scientific expedition appointed by the Russian Government to examine the project for building a railway in Central Asia has recommended that a railway should be constructed from Orenburg to Samarcand with the assistance of the State, given in the shape of a guarantee to the shareholders.

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post* says that according to news received from Russia numerous arrests of Nihilists continue to be made in that country, and it is said that a considerable number of officers of the army have been recently imprisoned on a charge of complicity in the Nihilist plot. The *Golos* states that it is proposed to enact special punishments for persons guilty of propagating Nihilist doctrines among the troops.

THE state of trade is, according to the *Statist*, answering all the favourable anticipations on which the shrewder speculators in the stock and produce markets have acted. Reports from the iron districts are of buoyancy and activity which are most striking as coming so soon after the dulness of a few months ago. "Every one" withheld orders as long as possible for fear of a further decline in the market price of iron and steel; and now "everyone" buys as rapidly as possible in anticipation of further rise. The American demand is not the sole motor; we hear indeed, from large steel-making firms in Yorkshire that they have not a single American order to execute, and there is thus evidence that the basis of the revival is broad and universal.

SIR W. HARCOURT, M.P., speaking at the Druids' dinner at Oxford, referred to the question of agricultural distress. He said it might be a consolation to the farmers to know that in the year 1836 the state of things was as bad or worse than it is now. A Committee was appointed to inquire into the matter, and they being wise and sagacious, neglected to make a report. The Royal Commission lately appointed would do well to follow their example, and in that case would no doubt not disappoint the intention of the authors of the Commission.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, "Married Life," 9 p.m.
Apollo Bunder, Volunteer Band, 5 p.m.

DUNNIA Saboojee was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing copper vessels, valued Rs. 3, belonging to Nurseobai, woman, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE PRINCE'S DOCK.—The dock gates were opened and the bridge swung at 5 p.m. on Tuesday and again at 5-30 a.m. yesterday. On both occasions some *padaos* entered and left the dock with transhipment cargo.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.—A Mahomedan lad, named Ebrahim Ismail, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. W. Webb to receive eight stripes with a rattan, for stealing a purse belonging to Nanabhoy Cowasjee, containing Rs. 6-14 and seven postage stamps.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Pandoo Babajee was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of criminal breach of trust in respect of a piece of cloth valued Rs. 3-15, the property of Balkrishna Gannesh. He was fined Rs. 30 with the alternative of six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Bunnoo Bapoobhoy was yesterday fined Rs. 20, or in default one month's rigorous imprisonment, for driving his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner and thereby injuring one Ismail Ahmed. Rs. 10 of the fine, if recovered, was ordered to be paid to the injured man.

THE INSOLVENCY OF MESSRS. FINLAY, SCOTT AND CO.—Our report of yesterday's proceedings in this case is held over on account of the arrival of the overland mail. Mr. Walter Lang was further examined by Mr. Pigot, but the examination was not finished when the case was adjourned until to-morrow.

THE THEFT AT THE G. T. HOSPITAL.—Tookaram Narrayen, who absconded on the 4th December last after having committed theft of property, valued at Rs. 159, belonging to Mr. Underwood, the senior resident apothecary in charge of the G. T. Hospital, was arrested at Dhongegaum, in the Poona Collectorate, and brought to Bombay on the 18th instant. He was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, and the case was postponed for hearing till the 26th instant, pending the arrival of prisoner's uncle, who sold the stolen property to him, and who is in custody of the Poona police for dacoity.

ACCIDENTS.—On Tuesday last Shaik Ebrahim Hyder, a lascar employed in the factory in H. M.'s Dockyard, had his left hand seriously jammed in moving a truck. He was taken to the G. T. Hospital.—Futhoo Jumna, a labourer, was seriously injured on the same day at Carnac Bunder by a piece of timber having fallen on him. He was removed to the same hospital.—Bapoo Mahomed Salla, the tindal of a cotton boat, on Tuesday last had his left leg broken close to the ankle. He was struck by a sling of rails which were being lowered from the S. S. Cicero into his boat. He was also removed to the same hospital.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo Bunder this evening:—

March	Grand Duchess ..... J. Schmuck.
Overture	Octoroon ..... Benedict.
Reminiscences of Auber. Arr'd. by	Godfrey.
Valse	Immer Herterer... Strauss.
Quadrille	The Royal Boudoir ... Coote.
Galop	Le Postillon ..... Zabel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PASSENGERS BY THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. CASTALIA.

THE following is the list of passengers by the S. S. Castalia, which arrived from Glasgow, via Liverpool, yesterday:—

Mr. and Mrs. J Boyd, Mrs. Dewar and 2 children, and Surgeon Francis Jones.

ARRIVAL OF THE REMAINDER OF D-2 ROYAL ARTILLERY.

THE Indian Government S. S. Tenasserim, 1,760 tons, Captain H. A. Street, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, with the remainder of D-2 R. A., consisting of 4 officers, 99 men, 142 horses, and 90 followers. The following is the list of officers:—Major E. Staveley, Lieut. F. M. Banister, Lieut.-Col. K. K. Bushe, and Captain T. S. Clarke.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT NULL BAZAAR.

ABOUT one o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a Bunia's shop, being one of a range of thirteen shops situated opposite the Municipal fruit and vegetable market on the Ee-kine Road. The flames spread rapidly, owing to the inflammable material stored in the shops, and in a very short time the whole range was completely burnt down. The fire also spread to the adjoining four-storied houses immediately behind, which were also partly destroyed. The Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Police were both present, together with a large body of European and native police constabulary, who, with the assistance rendered by the three steam fire and several manual engines, had the fire under control by 3 a. m., and by 5 a. m. it was extinguished to such an extent as to create no further alarm. The fire is said to have originated through the careless use of a naked kerosine oil lamp. The damage is roughly estimated at Rs. 50,000.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held this (Thursday) evening on board the barque Overdale at 7-30 p.m. The Betkai flag will be hoisted in the afternoon. Captains, officers, and seamen are earnestly invited to attend. Friends from shore must leave at 7 p.m. precisely.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

At a regular sitting of the court yesterday, the following among other matters were heard before Mr. Justice Bayley:—

RE RAMCHUNDER SOONDERJEE.

On the motion of Mr. N. R. Motabhoy, leave was granted to the insolvent for amendment of his schedule with a rule *nisi* for a discharge.

RE PURSHOTUM DASS.

Mr. Starling applied for a short postponement for reasons given, and the case was postponed until the next regular court day on the 4th prox.

RE HORMUSJEE NOWROJEE BELGAUKWALLA.

Mr. Visajee applied for an amendment of the insolvent's schedule; and the application was granted.

RE NARRONJEE KESSOWJEE AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for a rule *nisi* for a final discharge in the nature of a certificate under section 60 of the Act. The application was granted.

RE LIMJEE MANOCKJEE BANAJEE.

On the motion of Mr. Visajee, the interim order granted to the insolvent, which expired yesterday, was extended for a further period.

CONVOCATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

THE annual Convocation of the University of Bombay for conferring degrees was held on Tuesday afternoon last in the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Hall of the University. The attendance of members of the University and of the general public was unusually large. The Governor's Band, stationed in the compound to the east of the hall, discoursed sweet music at intervals. The members of the Senate met in the University Library about 4-45 p. m.; and half an hour later, having arranged themselves in pairs, marched in procession into the hall when all present rose and remained standing. The procession advanced, headed by the Assistant Registrar, Rao Saheb Ganpatrao Moroba Pitale, till it reached the steps of the *dais*, where it halted and formed a double line, through which the Vice-Chancellor advanced to his seat, followed by the University officers and other Fellows in the order of precedence. The Chancellor, who was unable to join the procession, and was seated on the first step of the *dais*, received the salutations of the Fellows as they came up and passed behind his chair to their seats in the apse. The procession was composed as follows, the Fellows marching in pairs, juniors first:—

THE PROCESSION.

FELLOWS.—Messrs. Visram B. Ghollay, F. W. Stevens, D. MacDonald, A. H. Hughes, Gridhar, Cody, Grattan Geary, Rienzi Walton, Blanc, Whyte, Jehanghier Cowasjee Jehanghier, Joseph Ezekiel, Cowasjee Pestonjee, Garrold, Waters, Hari Deshmukh, Phiroz C. Dalvoye, Gowasji Hormasji, Varjivandas Madhavadas, Marryat, Manasukhram Tripathi, Mackichan, Lisboa, Jehanghier Vacha, Father Hamilton, Dastur Jamaspasana, Messrs. Gouthro, Bednor, M. M. Kanta, Wood, R. N. Cooper, De Rosario, Macomchie, J. M. Maclean, Nanabhai Ranina, M. C. Murshan, Badrudin Tyabji, F. Ryan, Sakharam Arjun, Prideaux, Makund Ramchandra, J. T. Hathornthwaite, A. Forde, Andrade, Anderson, Javerilal, P. P. Vikaji Dossey, Nanabhai Haridas, Archdeacon Moos, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Ganpatrao Bhaster, Edalji Nasserwanji, Homejee Cursetjee Dady, Sergeant Atkinson, R. M. Sayani, Raghunath N. Khote, Nana Moroji, Haricharad Sadashivji, G. P., Ratan, T. Carr, Navroji Fardunji, A. M. Kanga, Jacob, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C. B. Jhaveri, Ramdas Pandurang, Shantaram Narayan, Khanderao Chimanrao Bedarkar, Baker, Shankar P. Pundit, Curseiji Rastamji Cama, Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., Sorabji Pestanji Framji, R. S. Jacoob, Rev. Dhanjibhai Navroji, Messrs. Bhugwandas Purshotamdas, Manockjee Cursetjee.

EDUCATIONAL OFFICER.—Mr. T. B. Kirkham.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—The Hon'ble Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., the Hon. Morarji Gocouldas, C. I. E., Col. Merriman.

JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURT.—The Hon'ble Justices Pinhey, Kemball, and Melvill.

MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—The Hon'ble L. R Ashburner.

BISHOP.—The Right Rev Mesrin.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE.—The Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent, Knight.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—His Excellency Lieut.-General the Hon'ble H J Ware.

THE BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.—Mr F Mathew, Captain Morland, and Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhoy, Knight.

THE REGISTRAR.—Professor P Peterson.

SYNDICS.—Dr T Cooke, Dr Pinkerton, Dr Lyon, the Hon'ble F. L. Latham, Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, C. S. I., Messrs. Charles Chambers, Q E Fox.

DEANS.—Mr Thomas Ormiston, Dr Henry Cook, the Hon'ble Mr Justice Marriott, Professor W Wordsworth.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—Surgeon-General Hunter.

All present having taken their seats, then followed on behalf of each candidate for a degree the supplication by the Dean of the Faculty in which he graduated; the passing of a Grace by the Senate for his admission to the degree; his presentation by the Dean to the Chancellor; and his admission to the degree by the Chancellor.

DEGREES CONFERRED.

The Registrar then made declaration of the degrees conferred as follows:—

LICENTIATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FIRST CLASS.—Gopal Vishvamthar Gaytonde.

SECOND CLASS.—Charles Wizshire Dudley, Ramchandra Govind Gharpure, Vithal Mahadev Gokhale, William Hall, F. P. Victor Ribeiro, and Alexander John Williamson.

PASS.—Ramchandra Bhikaji Bandare, Narayan Hari Gharpure, Pranshankar Dayashankar Pathak and Dinkar Narayan Biddbe.

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

FIRST CLASS.—Dosabhai Ardesir Choksi, Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, Edalji Hormasji Dadachanji, Jehangier Khurshedji Dalji, Kaikhosru Sorabji Engineer, Bernasji Navroji Gandevia, Vithal Vishnu Gokhale, Merwanji Pestanji Kharegat, Michael Arthur Rozario, Edalji Kavasji Tukina, Dhanjibhai Rastamji Wadia, Jehangier Pestanji Wadia.

SECOND CLASS.—Vithaldas Manordas Broker, Joaquim Vincent DeNazareth, Patrocinio Lisboa, Govindrao Bhau Prabhakar.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

FIRST CLASS.—Shridhar Ramkrishna Bhandarkar.

SECOND CLASS.—Kashan Khurshedji Cama, Dattaram Balvant Chitnis, Jamshedji Edalji Daruvala, Dhanjibhai Hormasji Dastor, Kavasham Mavji Dave, Lakshuman Moreshvar Deshpande, Venkatesh Krishna Dravid, Manilal Nathubhai Dvivedi, Pestanji Manchersji Gadiali, Ramchandra Yesvant Yakubali Gamdey, Balvant Mancharam Javheri, Sorabji Manikji Kanga, Balkrishna Parshuram Karandikar, Venkatesh Balvant Karandikar, Jijibhai Pestanji Mistri, Nandkrishnalal Ratanlal Musumdar, Ramchandra Dajiji Nagarkar, Karamali Rahim Nanjiani, Narayan Gopal Phatak, Ganpat Babji Sahasrabudhe, Temuljii Navroji Sanjana and Vinayak Krishnaji Sovani.

PASS.—Keshav Janardhan Agase, Balaji Abaji Bhagvat, Raghunath Sadashiv Bam, Dajiba Vishvanath Bapat, Ramchandra Narayan Deshpande, Ramrao Venkaji Divgikar, Kaikhosru Nasarvanji Engineer, Vishvanath Ballal Gokhale, Ramchandra Raoji Joglekar, Navroji Behramji Kaka, Mahadev Keshav Kumthekar, Tribhuvandas Kalyandas Mehta, Narayan Lakshman Mankar, Chhaganlal Thakurdas Modi, Nasarwanji Pestanji Munshi, Vishnu Anant Paradkar, Vaman Shikaji Parchure, Ramchandra Dinkar Phadke, Manchersji Kharshedji Sanjana, Moreshvar Anant Sathe, Motilal Tribhuvandas Sattavala, Pestanji Kunverji Sethna, Manchhashankar Jivanram Vakil, Hirji Pestanji Wadia, Devji Brijlal Wells.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

FIRST DIVISION.—Raghunath Gangadhar Bhadbhade, Pandurang Dhonddev Gadgil.

SECOND DIVISION.—Sitanath Gopinath Ajinkya, Shivram Vithal Bhandarkar, Yasudev Gopal Bhandarkar, Vishnu Krishna Bhatavadekar, Trikhuvandas Lakshmidas Dalal, Louis J. K. Desouza, Jivaji Dinshaji Ghandi, Krishnarao Madhav Holigol, Bejanji Manekji Jambusarvala, Govind Vasudev Kanitkar, Manohar Vishnu Kathavate, Keshav Vaman Kirtane, Moreshvar Narayan Oyekar, Gangat Badshir Rao, Krishnaji Vinayak Saranganpani, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Govind Vasudev Tullu, Shridhar Balkrishna Upasani.

MASTER OF ARTS.

SECOND CLASS.—Vaman Shivram Apte, Manikial Sakarlal Desai.

REPORT BY THE SYNDICATE.

The Registrar next read the following report by the Syndicate of the proceedings of the University during the past year:—

MR. CHANCELLOR,—I have the honour, by direction of the Syndicate, to lay before your Excellency and the Senate a Report of the proceedings of the University since the last Convocation for conferring Degrees, held on the 28th January 1879.

The Report mentions the principal results of the University Examinations, Endowments to the University, and the more important Academical events of the past year.

EXAMINATIONS.

Matriculation Examination.—This Examination was conducted, as last year, at Bombay, Poona, Belgaum, Ahmedabad, and Kurrachee. One thousand and ninety-three Candidates were examined.

The following is a Statement showing the number of Candidates sent up from the various Schools and by Private Tutors, and the number of those who succeeded in passing the Examination:—

Schools.	No. of Candidates sent up.	No. of Candidates passed.
Elphinstone High School	87	50
Poona High School	48	30
St. Mary's Institution, Bombay	57	22
Fort High School	40	21
Ahmedabad High School	32	20
Rajaram High School, Kolhapur	26	18
Surat High School	27	18
Sir J. J. Parsi Benevolent Institution, Bombay	23	18
Kathiawar High School, Rajkot	19	14
Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay	20	11
Belgaum Sirdars' High School	21	10
Baroda High School	18	10
Bombay Proprietary School	31	9
Chandanvadi High School	31	9
Dharwad High School	13	8
Nariad High School	8	8
Haidarabad High School	12	8
Dhulia High School	13	8
Ratnagiri High School	17	7
Robert Money Institution	12	7
Amraoti High School	7	6
Broach High School	19	6
Bhavnagar High School	10	6
Poona Native Institution	20	6
Karwar High School	9	5
Narayan Jagannath High School, Karachi	11	5
Nasik High School	14	5
Thana English School	8	5
Bishop's High School	8	5
Surat Mission High School	12	5
Ahmednagar High School	11	4
Bombay Scottish High School, Byculla	4	4
Ahmedabad Irish Presbyterian Mission High School	11	4
Savantvadi English School	8	3
Satara High School	9	3
Bombay Private English School	16	3
Sangli English School	3	2
Shikarpur High School	5	2
Bahadurkhanji High School, Junagad	5	2
Alfred High School, Kotch	5	2
Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier N. Z. Madrasa	7	2
General Assembly's Institution, Bombay	8	2
Poona Civil Engineering College	4	1
Sholapur High School	3	1
Navasagar High School	3	1
Bombay High School	13	1
St. John's School, Bandora	8	1
Alfred High School, Bombay	8	1
Poona Mission Institution	7	1
Belgaum London Mission School	7	None
Haidarabad Mission School	6	None
Akola High School	4	None
Isdore English School	1	None
Haidarabad Engineering School	400	36
Private Tuition	1,093	436

Of the successful candidates 163 took Sanskrit as their second language, 47 Latin, 2 French, 2 Portuguese, 37 Marathi, 121 Gujarathi, 20 Canarese, 13 Persian, and 1 Sindhi. 317 were Hindus, 96 Parsis, 11 Europeans, and 1 Indo-Europeans, 11 Portuguese, and 1 a Muhammedan. 2 of the candidates sent up from the Bombay Scottish High School, Byculla, were girls, both of whom passed.

First Examination in Arts.—At this Examination there were 144 candidates.

The following is a statement showing the number of candidates sent up from each of the four Colleges, and the number of those who succeeded in passing the Examination:—

Colleges.	No. of Candidates sent up.	No. of Candidates passed.
Elphinstone College	75	31
Deccan College	44	21
Free General Assembly's Institution	15	4
St. Xavier's College	10	7
	144	63

Of the successful candidates 48 were Hindus, 12 Parsis, 1 a European, 1 a Portuguese, and 1 a Hindu Christian. Of these 42 selected Sanskrit as their second language, 13 Latin, and 8 Persian.

Optional First Examination in Arts.—At this Examination there were 6 candidates.

The following is a statement showing the number of candidates sent up from each of the Colleges, and the number of those who succeeded in passing the Examination:—

Colleges.	No. of Candidates sent up.	No. of Candidates passed.
Elphinstone College	4	1
Deccan College	1	None.
Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, formerly Elphinstone College	1	1
	6	2

Of the successful candidates 1 was a Hindu, and 1 was a Parsi.

Examination for the Degree of B. A.—At this Examination 97 candidates were examined.

The following is a statement showing the number of candidates sent up from each of the four colleges and the number of those who succeeded in passing the Exam

been intermitted. If the Senate shall see fit not only to reconstitute, but also to enlarge and enforce it,—that is, to render it obligatory rather than optional,—their action will approve itself to the conscience of the Natives. For the college of the University determines the teaching in the Colleges and High Schools, and the example of these superior institutions is sure to be followed by the middle class institutions, and ultimately even by the primary schools,—until, at length, we have a complete system of national instruction in ethics adapted to the degrees of intelligence and capacity as found in the different grades of students. To found, to elaborate, to establish such a system should, I think, be an object of ambition and of anxiety to this University and to all engaged in the work of public instruction. The Natives will certainly be the willing subjects of such teaching. Moral philosophy is a theme on which the sages, lawgivers, and philosophers of the Hindus have dilated from the earliest times—that has engaged the reverential thoughts and attracted the affectionate regards of the best men amongst the Natives for many generations—though the aberration of the practice of most people from its maxims has been as frequent and patent in the Indian nation as in any nation. I apprehend that many thoughtful Natives, while thankfully acknowledging all that has been done in this direction by the public instruction under British rule, do yet lament that a more systematic effort is not made to unfold and evolve before the minds of the young those eternal principles of right and wrong, which serve as beacons for the due conduct of life, and which ought specially to be included in an educational system that necessarily excludes religious teaching. With the majority of the Natives such a systematization of ethical teaching would augment the popularity of our national education. It would elevate and crown the moral edifice already founded by the efforts of our liberal education, by the discipline of our institutions, and by the personal example of our teachers. I have already urged this most important matter on the consideration of the Syndicate; who, finding some difficulty, as regards its definition, in the requisite extension of the educational course, intimate that they will take an early opportunity of bestowing their renewed and careful consideration on the matter. Lastly, I would remind you of the stimulus afforded to high education by the recently promulgated rules for the admission of Natives to the Covenanted Civil Service. Though the admission may operate very slowly, yet the fact of even a few being admitted, will animate the educated classes with hopefulness, and will display to them that the object of their liberal education, by the discipline of our institutions, and by the personal example of our teachers, I have already urged this most important matter on the consideration of the Syndicate; who, finding some difficulty, as regards its definition, in the requisite extension of the educational course, intimate that they will take an early opportunity of bestowing their renewed and careful consideration on the matter. Lastly, I would remind you of the stimulus afforded to high education by the recently promulgated rules for the admission of Natives to the Covenanted Civil Service. Though the admission may operate very slowly, yet the fact of even a few being admitted, will animate the educated classes with hopefulness, and will display to them that the object of their liberal education, though perhaps, is yet shining. The merits of natives in the judicial and legal profession have long been acknowledged; while their aptitude for the higher branches of the executive and administrative professions has been doubted. All things being duly weighed, I should consider success of Natives as civil administrators to be the truest test of that combined mental and moral training which our education seeks to give. In conclusion, permit me to express my satisfaction at meeting the Fellows of the University in Senate assembled. More than two years ago I found a Senate consisting of men notable for learning, or for science, or for social influence, or for public services. As vacancies frequently occur by reason of the shifting and changing of society in this Presidency, it has devolved on me to nominate many Fellows, and in every nomination I have striven to strengthen the Senate by adding to its body men of proved capacity in arts or in science. To this Senate I now confidently commend the observance of the principles which have been presented to their consideration. We should be considerate in not overburdening the students, remembering how few years there are for education and how heavy is the weight upon those who have to learn through the medium of a language not their own. The art of teaching should be cultivated, so that the labours of the students may be simplified, and that knowledge may be presented, not in a dull and uninteresting form, hard for the memory to retain, but in a vivid and striking light that pierces, penetrates, and fills the mind. The field of education should be restricted, so that its culture is rendered deep, rather than it should be extended with culture of lesser depth. Our general instruction should strive to arm the student with those mental resources that may rendered him victorious in any special arena he may enter. Let us, as an University, proceed in the van of that beneficent movement with which natural science is stirring mankind, and which, if directed aright in India, will raise the Natives to an economic and social status unparalleled even in grandest records of their antique civilization. And to all our other instruction in whatever branch let us be mindful to add that moral culture which impresses on every youth his duty towards God and towards his neighbour.

The Chancellor dissolved the Convocation about 6-30 p. m., the assembly rising and remaining standing until the retiring procession, which observed as far as possible the same order as the entering procession, had left the hall.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

SUMMARY OF ENGLISH NEWS.

(From December 27 to Jan. 2 inclusive.)

The Chancellor of the Exchequer presided on Tuesday night at the annual dinner of the Exeter Licensed Victuallers' Society, and spoke of the usefulness of the trade when honestly practised and properly regulated. Mr. Gladstone celebrated on Monday, at Hawarden, his 70th birthday. Several addresses from Liberal Associations were presented to him, and in reply Mr. Gladstone spoke at some length, reiterating his complaints against the Government for their foreign policy, but held that the majority of the House of Commons was equally responsible for it.

Telegraphic communication with the Cape of Good Hope has now been completely established, and congratulatory messages have been sent by the Queen to the Sultan of Zanzibar and the local authorities in South Africa.

An awful catastrophe occured on Sunday at Dundee. During a violent gale, which had raged all day, a portion of the railway bridge which crosses the Tay was blown down, and a train from Edinburgh which shortly afterwards passed over was precipitated bodily into the river. It is believed that about 90 persons lost their lives. An official inquiry has been directed by the Board of Trade, and a public subscription has been opened in Scotland for the relief of the relatives of those who have prished.

The Duchess of Marlborough's Relief Fund in Dublin has received subscriptions to the extent of £8,500, and the Lord Mayor of London has forwarded a first instalment of £2,000.

A public meeting was held on Sunday near Balls, County Mayo, at which resolutions were passed condemning rack renting as a moral injustice, and denouncing as "moral lepers" all persons who should take farms at higher rents than former tenants had paid, or should occupy farms from which other persons had been evicted for non-payment of excessive rent. A sub-sheriff and an auctioneer, who were proceeding to sell hay in the County Cavan under a distress for rent, were attacked and beaten by a mob. Death was threatened against any one who should venture to make a bidding. A party of men have visited tenants at Ballis and Cammaclogh and required them to make oath that they would not pay rent. Similar proceedings have occurred upon other estates.

Obituary.—Major-Gen. J. D. Macdonald, Ben. Ret.; Lieut.-Col. F. F. R. Bishop, Mad. S.C.; Lieut.-Col. W. Elsey, Mad. Ret.; Major-Gen. A. C. Wright, late Mad. N.I.; Sir A. Grierson, Bart.; Hepworth Dixon; Dowager Viscountess Midleton; the Hon. Harriet Lucy Rice-Rice; Mrs. Murray Peter; Brevet-Lieut.-Col. F. W. Burroughes, Ben. Inf.; Lady Annette Hesketh.

An attempt was made on Tuesday, at Madrid, upon the life of the King of Spain, at whom a man fired two shots as the King was leaving the palace in a carriage with the Queen. King Alfonso was not hurt, and the assassin was immediately seized.

The retirement of M. Waddington from the direction of Foreign Affairs in France has caused regret both at Berlin and at Vienna. The resignation by M. de St. Vallier of his appointment as French Minister in Berlin is also regarded in Germany as an event to be deplored. One of the principal organs of the German Government views the change of Ministry in France as a victory for the Radicals, but involving no danger to peace unless a spirit of revenge should become a marked feature of their policy.

The health of the Empress of Russia is reported to have slightly improved, but Her Majesty is still unable to leave her bedroom. Several diplomatic changes are expected to be immediately announced at St. Petersburg, and the appointment of Prince Lobanoff as Ambassador in London is said to be definitively arranged.

The British Ambassador at Constantinople has protested against a sentence of death passed upon a Mussulman priest who had assisted in the translation of the Bible into Turkish, and has complained of the seizure of papers belonging to a British subject, Dr. Koller. The Porte not having returned any satisfactory reply, the Ambassador has suspended official relations.

A telegram, received from Cape Town, dated December 28, states that the Boer meeting on the 10th had passed off quietly. Mr. Krugers had been elected President, and was instructed to summon the Volksraad. Sir G. Wolseley, speaking at a public dinner, had announced that the Transvaal would henceforth be regarded as a Crown colony.

It is announced that Sir G. Wolseley will shortly return to England.

The excitement in Maine arising out of the alterations in the election returns made by the Returning Board, the effect of which is to transfer to the Democrats the majority in both Houses of the State Legislature, is still very great; but the Governor has consented that some of the questions in dispute shall be referred to the Supreme Court.

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

ENGLAND AND THE PORTE.

The Home news in alluding to the recent temporary interruption of the English Ambassador's intercourse with the Porte writes as follows:—

Sir Henry Layard has made some show of maintaining the reputation of England as the champion of religious liberty at the Porte, with the result, that a rupture of diplomatic relations between England and Turkey is announced. A Mahomedan schoolmaster, Ahmed Tewfik, was guilty of the offence of assisting a German missionary, Dr. Koller, in the task of translating the Prayer-book into Turkish. For this he was imprisoned and condemned to death—Dr. Koller's papers being seized. The English Ambassador was informed of the affair, and demanded the release of Ahmed Tewfik in three days, and the restitution of the missionary's documents. It was then explained to Sir Henry Layard that the former was not, and had not been, under sentence of death, and that the manuscripts of the latter had been lost. The Ambassador further demanded that the officials who ordered Ahmed's arrest should be dismissed. The three days expired; the Porte did not comply with our Ambassador's ultimatum, and the climax already mentioned was reached. Sir Henry Layard, however, has not left Constantinople, and negotiations between himself and the Turkish Government are still going on. When this little difference has been adjusted, all will go on as before between Turkey and England, till next time, and then we shall have the same interesting little drama re-enacted de novo. The only question is, how often can this sort of thing occur, and what is the end of it all to be? Do we or do we not intend to make ourselves responsible for the good government of Asia Minor in pursuance of the terms of the Anglo-Turkish Convention? The question will have to be answered one day or other. Meanwhile, Russia may well regard with satisfaction the practical difficulties which are interposed to a reply.

The *Times* thinks "it is a little starting to find the new year opening with the announcement that the British ambassador has suspended his diplomatic relations with the Porte; but though the incident is instructive, it would be strange if it led of itself to any serious consequences. The incident may not be without its advantages both at the British Embassy and at the Porte. We have more than once intimated our belief that our ambassador has for some time past gone at least far enough in the consideration he has shown for the prejudices or the alarms of the Sultan and his Ministers. Diplomacy is not our most effectual instrument at Constantinople, nor is it likely to be. The Turks are masters of the art, and can entangle a too civil ambassador in endless delays and evasions. With due regard to time and circumstances, the wisest course for the representative of Great Britain is to state positively, and even peremptorily, the expectations of his Government, and to listen to no excuses for a failure to satisfy them. The Porte will now learn that even Sir Henry Layard can be driven into this attitude, and Sir Henry himself will doubtless have reason to recognise its efficiency. It is a less satisfactory aspect of the affair if it indicates the activity of the fanatical party among the ruling class at Constantinople. By this class of Turks the motives of our interposition have throughout been suspected, and every obstacle has been raised against our proposals for the better government of the Porte's Asiatic provinces. It is not, however, to be wondered at that there should be from time to time a recrudescence of the old fanatical feeling, and it should be treated with respect as well as with firmness. In the face of it we must be content to advance more gradually than we could desire. But the permanent interests of the Sultan are so evidently engaged in co-operating with us that there is no reason to be discouraged by a temporary revival of adverse influences."

The *Standard* notes that "the scandals of Turkish misgovernment seem to have affected the nerves of more persons than Mr. Gladstone. There appears to be an impression in some quarters that we are Turkey's keeper. Ideas of this nature cannot be too strongly protested against. If the notion be persevered in nothing can escape from it but a series of Kossuth receptions, and the birds of prey will flock to the quarry. Possibly this may be the ultimate effect of the reforming zeal manifested by the European Powers in the affairs of Turkey. A criminal that cannot be referred to is the end condemned. We gather from Grain cautions but sufficiently intelligible innuendoes that all this virtuous bestowing of the Turkish Government is done of malice prepense, and that we wish to quarrel with the Power we have made up our minds to destroy. Surprise is the ready counsellor, and perhaps in these days of violent surprises men may be pardoned for suspecting anything. At the same time, it may be confidently believed that England has no wish, we gather from any design, to hasten the fall of the Ottoman Empire. But though we would not destroy it, we cannot and shall not attempt to keep it alive against its own determined disposition to suicide. There are other Powers, besides England that are weighing Turkey in the balance. Without any money, with troops ill-clad and irregularly paid that they are selling their arms and begging for bread, the rulers of the Empire seem to be marching with sullen steps to the verge of dissolution. We cannot, perhaps, much retard the process, and it is quite possible that the best intentioned remonstrances will only precipitate it. Perhaps it is too late to close our eyes to Turkish misgovernment, but by opening them too widely we run the risk of incurring obligations more formidable than any we have yet espoused."

GENERAL ROBERTS'S DISPERSAL OF THE ENEMY.

(*Times*, Dec. 29.)

The news this morning from the seat of war in Afghanistan will dispel the anxiety which has been felt in this country about the safety of the troops under Sir Frederick Roberts's command, and of those under General Gough who were on their march to join him. Much, of course, still remains to be done before our position in Afghanistan will have been made good, and before the natives will be duly impressed with a sense of the hopelessness of any further resistance. Our troops are in the midst of a hostile population, and though they have been relieved from the immediate danger which seemed to threaten them a few days since, yet we are almost as far as ever from an assurance that the struggle is at an end. The Afghan business will demand both energy and prudence in no ordinary degree to bring it to a successful close. Our military supremacy has first to be made secure, and, this done, the political settlement of the country will have to be taken in hand and carried through. For some time yet we must look chiefly for military news, and this will be watched for no less eagerly in India than in England, and by natives no less than by Anglo-Indians. It has been by the combined forces of the two races that Afghanistan has been invaded. The dangers and losses of the expedition have been shared between them, and the tidings of a successful issue will be rightfully the occasion of a joint triumph to them both.

Daily News, Dec. 29.

The probability is that the dispersal of the recent gatherings of clansmen has been effected, and that the attempt to overwhelm the garrison at Cabul will not be renewed for some time. But too little is known of the country to justify confident prophecy. One thing we may be sure of —that, though the recent combination has failed, the excitement in Afghanistan is too deep-seated to die out as long as any of our troops remain in the country. Even if Sir F. Roberts should be able to scatter every armed gathering appearing within twenty miles of Cabul or of the posts on his line of communications, and should be able to keep that line clear of serious danger for months, such a state of affairs would furnish not the slightest ground for believing that the Afghan tribesmen would acquiesce either in English domination or in any such attempt to establish influence over them as was made by the Treaty of Gundamuk.

Pall Mall Gazette, Dec. 29.

It appears clear that Afghan resistance to our arms has a second time collapsed. Once again we seem to have subdued the hostile population by whom our troops are surrounded. It may be, however, that appearances are again deceptive; and that we shall have in the same manner to put down a third or a fourth rising of the people before we convince them of the futility of prolonging the struggle. But that it is impossible to convince them for ever, and that they may be expected to prolong the struggle indefinitely, is not a reasonable apprehension. There is no warrant for it anywhere, no plausibility in it for any but the minds of those who are irrevocably committed to prophecies of failure. Afghan fanaticism can be brought, like the fanaticism of other races, to recognise the inevitable; and the Afghan "spirit of independence" is not, as the people must sooner or later be led to perceive, so much concerned in resisting our projects for civilisation as they now perhaps imagine. It is idle to say that such a victory or a succession of such victories as that of last week can "furnish not the slightest ground for believing that the Afghan tribesmen will acquiesce either in English domination or in any such attempt to establish influence over them as was made by the Treaty of Gunndamuk." If that were true, there would never be the "slightest ground for believing" that any fanatical Asiatic race could be subdued by a European Power overwhelmingly their superior in strength. History, however, supplies numerous instances to the contrary; and, what is more, there happens to be less reason in this than in other cases for supposing the Afghans to be a unique example of an absolutely indomitable Asiatic people.

Echo, Dec. 29.

General Roberts has proved that he and his small army are too strong for undisciplined Asiatics. He has yet to prove that he can make the authority of England respected over all Afghanistan by issuing decrees from Sherpur or the Bala Hissar. Whether he holds Candahar or not, he possesses to India—that is to say, he holds the keys of the door, but he by no means occupies the house. He cannot enforce his authority on the people of Kohistan, or Badakshan, or Balkh, far less of Herat and the provinces on the Persian frontier. Those who rule in these territories owe allegiance to none but themselves. They cannot be deposed or replaced save by force, and General Roberts has no troops to spare for such a purpose, and there is little prospect of his having them for a long time to come. This is the real difficulty which confronts us at Cabul. The beating of the Afghans in battle is a comparatively easy task. It may even be easy to bring the people to acknowledge some leading Sirdar as their Ameer. But to pacify the country, to secure it against the plottings of rival chiefs, to make Herat and Cabul so safe that no English uniform need be seen beyond the Passes, are much more difficult achievements. Indian authorities say all these things can be accomplished. Perhaps so; but no one can calculate how long and costly will be the task.

Standard, Dec. 29.

The Afghans are now evidently utterly demoralised, and it is unlikely in the extreme that any fresh attempt at rising will take place for a long time. They have made their great coup and have failed signally, and the fomenters of insurrection will find it hard indeed to persuade them to renew the attempt. It may be fairly assumed that our position in Afghanistan is at the present moment more assured than it has been at any time since our first advance against Shere Ali.

THE TAY-BRIDGE DISASTER.

(*From the Times' Correspondents.*)

Dundee, Dec. 29.

On Sunday a heavy gale swept over Dundee, and a portion of the Tay-bridge was blown down while the train from Edinburgh due at 7-15 was passing. The train was duly signalled from the Fife side as having entered on the bridge for Dundee at 7-14. It was seen running along the rails, and then suddenly there was observed a flash of fire. The opinion was that the train left the rails and went over the bridge. Those who saw the incident repaired immediately to the Tay-bridge Station at Dundee and informed the station-master of what they had seen. He immediately put himself in communication with the man in charge of the signal-box at the north end of the bridge. The telegraph wires are stretched across the bridge, but when the instrument was tried it was soon seen that the wires were broken.

The rumour of the disaster quickly spread last night, but, owing to the tempestuous weather, comparatively few persons were out at the hour when the intelligence reached the town, and it was not until this morning's newspapers were issued that the calamity became generally known. Then thousands of persons, anxious to learn all they could, proceeded in the early dawn to the Esplanade, eagerly scanning the side of the wall in search of washed-up bodies. The news was first conveyed to the town last night by Mr. J. B. Lawson, of Windor-place, who left his own house with a friend a few minutes after 7. Naturally enough their conversation turned on the fury of the gale, which was blowing from the south-west. They began to question whether on such a night the Edinburg train would venture on the bridge. To satisfy their curiosity they went to the block telegraph signal-box at the north end of the bridge, where they found a number of men also anxious for information. Some of these asserted that about a quarter-past 7 they had seen the lights of the Edinburgh train enter on the bridge. They followed the lights across the lower spans and into the high girders and then saw a sudden shower of fire. This shower, with the lights of the train, seemed to descend to the river, and then there was nothing but darkness. In consequence of this alarming statement, loud appeals were made from the Esplanade to the signalman, who in reply said that the Edinburgh train was signalled to him from the south end of the bridge at 9 minutes past 7, and entered the bridge, according to signal, at 14 minutes past. He had looked out from his box for it, but had seen nothing. Until then (7-30) he had been unable to learn anything of the train. Finding that the train was not in sight, he endeavoured to telegraph to the signalman on the south side of the bridge, and then discovered that between 7-14 and 7-17 the means of communication had been interrupted. The very serious intelligence was at once conveyed by Mr. Lawson to Mr. James Smith, master of the Tay-bridge station.

The news spread like wildfire, and a crowd soon began to gather at the Tay-bridge station. The train for Newport, for which tickets had been sold, had in the meantime been detained. The facts, so far as they were known, having been conveyed to Mr. James Roberts, locomotive superintendent of the North British Railway Company at Dundee, he, with Mr. Smith, went up to the north end of the bridge, but could learn nothing more than had been reported by Mr. Newport and the others, who, as we now turns out had seen what must have been the descent of the train into the river. In spite of the violence of the gale, which was such that no foot passenger could enter on the bridge except at the risk of his life, and after great exertion and laceration of the hands, caused by clinging to the rails, Mr. Smith and Mr. Roberts were able to go far enough to see with certainty that a gap had been made in the structure. The first evidences of this disaster by which they were startled were the clouds of spray from the overflow of the broken piping of the Newport water supply, which, as the local public know, was laid along the railway. Further, they could see that a number of the high girders had disappeared, but, as the driving of the spray and the fitfulness of the moonlight prevented them from perceiving to what extent the structure had been destroyed, they returned to Dundee, and the worst fears of the crowds that had gathered on the Esplanade and at the Tay-bridge station were confirmed. These crowds had been forming from the time when the rumour of the descent of the train began to spread, and it is needless to say that the public excitement, which had at first been suppressed—partly by the judicious silence of the officials and partly by what seemed to be the improbability of the rumour—rose very quickly after the receipt of the sad intelligence brought by Mr. Smith and Mr. Roberts. There were still, however, those who believed that, although part of the bridge had fallen before the pressure of the gale, the Edinburgh train with its living freight had either been saved from catastrophe, even within the high girders themselves, by the sudden action of the Westinghouse brake, or that, fearful of the windy violence, the officials in charge of the train had brought it to a stand at Wormit Junction. A multitude of persons clung to these slender hopes for a long time, and as no communication existed, either with Newport, to which the steamer from the Tay Ferry harbour had not ventured to sail, or with any of the stations in Fife, to which the telegraph connection had been broken by the fall of the bridge, it was natural that they should so cling. By and by, however, news came up from Broughty Ferry that two of the mail-bags had been picked up on the beach there. This news, having been verified, also spread with electric rapidity, and every doubt as to the fate of the Edinburgh train—the bridge only, but also to the train, was thereafter dispelled.

About 10 o'clock the ferry steamer Dundee approached the pier. The Provost shouted to Captain Methven whether anything was known at Newport, and those on the pier re-ined to hold their breath that they might catch the reply. Love-out of the wind, which yet still blew strongly, the captain's voice announced that no information had been received at Newport. In the meantime, Mr. Gibb, the postmaster, had received a telegram from the postmaster at Broughty Ferry stating that several of the mail-bags, which should have been brought to Dundee by the train, had been picked up on the beach there. Mr. Gibb at once informed the Provost of the contents of the telegram, which left no room for hope for the safety of the train. There was just the chance that some one might have made an effort to escape death and been successful, and that, if assistance could be at once afforded, some explanation of the catastrophe might be obtained. To afford such aid seemed to be the most eager desire of all. The Provost asked Captain Methven, "Will you go up?" Captain Methven, to the intense satisfaction of all, replied that he was ready to do so and instructed his men to keep up steam. The passengers from Newport were speedily disembarked, and the Provost and his honour party quickly got aboard. While this was being done, Mr. Kinnear went to get some brandy and other restoratives, as if any one could be found still with life in him he would be in a most exhausted state. Mr. Gibb, medical student, son of the postmaster, and Mr. Russell, druggist, also formed one of the party, and showed great willingness to do all in their power should their services be required. The Dundee left the Craig-pier shortly after 10 o'clock, and, after steaming out to the deep-water channel, the steamer's head was turned to the wind.

Considering the force of the gale, which, however, had abated considerably, the vessel made good headway. The moon was somewhat obscured by clouds, and although all eyes were strained to see where the break had occurred, it was with the utmost difficulty, owing to the force of the wind and the driving spray, to make out anything until the vessel got quite near the bridge. By that time the moon was less obscured, and it became painfully evident that the whole stretch of the high girders, upwards of 3,000ft. in length, had been swept away. As the steamer neared the wreck, the remark of the late Mr. Patrick Matthew came forcibly to the mind—namely, that an exceptionally violent gale might blow the structure into the Tay. There, sure enough, was a wide gap where the high girders, the most conspicuous feature of the great bridge, spanned the navigable channel. In the uncertain light, some on board the steamer thought they saw human beings on one or more of the piers. This was soon seen to be an illusion due to the remains of the ironwork left standing on the stone portion of those piers. One vainly strove to conjecture how the 13 massive girders could have been blown so completely down without leaving some trace. Various surmises were hazarded, the most probable seeming to be that the train had gone well on to the girders when a gust of greater strength had caught the structure. There would thus be, in addition to the ordinary vibration of the train, an enormous lateral pressure from the wind; the carriages of the train would, of course, also feel the force of the blast, and, once the weakest part yielded, the whole would go with a sudden crash. The astonishing thing is that the fall of such an enormous mass of iron was not heard in the town. It would appear that no noise beyond the roar of the gale was heard even by persons who were on the watch for the crossing of the train at the Dundee end of the bridges. This in itself is a proof of the violence of the gale. As the steamer neared the bridge what appeared to be broken water was observed stretching across the gap, marking, it was presumed, the submerged girders and train.

It was seen that it would be hazardous to approach too near the wreck, and the boat was immediately manned by a bold crew, Captain Robertson, the harbour-master, taking the helm. The boat was pulled as close to the bridge as was deemed safe, and then her head was turned towards the north shore. She was pulled across the whole open space to the first pier intact, then through between the piers and back again along the west side till the standing piers on the south side were reached. The task was a difficult and hazardous one. They were occasionally within a boat's length of the remains of the piers, without seeing a vestige of the wreck. On the stone portion of one or two of them a few iron bars still remained; it was those which in the uncertain light led some on board the steamer to imagine that they saw human beings. In regard to the others the whole of the ironwork had been swept away, leaving the low stone foundation standing above water The boat having been picked up without difficulty, the steamer's head was turned homewards. At this time the moon was shining brightly, and the full extent of the disaster, so far as the portion concerned, was apparent and distinctly visible. The vessel was lying a short distance from Pier 28, and from that pier to the Fife shore the bridge was evidently intact. Then Pier 29 showed a small portion of the ironwork for supporting the girder. From that to Pier 41 nothing was visible save the stone portion of the piers, over which the storm-driven spray was flying in white sheets. Of the piers from 41 to 59 the remains of the bridge presented in the moonlight deepened the impression that to the passengers the end must have come with terrible swiftness. It would be the work of a moment, a sudden crash, and train and girders would fall to the bottom of the storm-tossed estuary in a common ruin. When it was seen that nothing could be done, the steamer proceeded to Newport to land several passengers who were on board.

Her Majesty promptly made inquiries as to the dreadful disaster.

The following message was received by Provost Berwise from Sir Henry Ponsonby this afternoon:—

"Sir Henry Ponsonby, Osborne, to the Provost of Dundee.

"Can you give me any particulars of the appalling calamity reported to have taken place at Tay-bridge? The Queen is inexpressibly shocked, and feels most deeply for those who have lost friends and relatives in this terrible accident."

Dundee, Dec. 30.

People here are beginning to recover from the mingled excitement and stupor into which they were thrown by the catastrophe of Sunday night and to take a calmer view of the situation. The announcement that the first estimate of the numbers lost was greatly exaggerated has brought to most minds a welcome sense of relief; but this, of course, cannot lessen the grief of those who have only too much reason to believe that their friends have perished. All the efforts of the authorities are being directed towards the discovery of the wreckage of the bridge and the train, but hitherto without success. Fragments of railway carriages and their furnishings, of luggage and of personal property have been picked up on the shores of the firth, and one body, that of a woman, has been found. It may be assumed, therefore, that the bulk of the train, with its contents, is still embedded in the river. It should be remembered that the part of the bridge which has disappeared was that in which the lattice girders stood above the platform carrying the line. The train therefore, enclosed in a huge iron cage at the time of the disaster, and this makes it unlikely that any considerable portion of it can have got free from the wreckage. Judging by the fragments left above water, the masses of metal under water must be tremendously distorted, and it will be no easy matter to extricate the carriages and their contents from the confusion. This state of matters greatly increases the difficulties of the search. The divers resumed operations this morning at 8 o'clock, under some what favourable conditions; but about 10 the weather became equally, and the search had to be given up. About the wreckage in the train having been discovered. In one case, near the south end of the break, the girder seems to be bent up, so that divers can walk under it. Of the 12 piers thrown down, the pillars, excepting two, which lie towards the west, have fallen towards the east. In one instance the pillar lies under the girders.

As has already been announced, a Board of Trade inquiry has been promptly ordered. Major General Hutchinson and Major Marindin, to whom it has been intrusted, are now here, the latter having arrived last night, the former this forenoon. Their survey was confined to a general inspection of the fractured remains of the structure; but this sufficed to show how completely the terrible blast had done its work. Let me recall the fact that in its central portion the trellis work was some 20ft. higher than elsewhere. This central section, which measured 1,061 yards, in 13 spans, was thus a distinct and homogeneous structure. It is the whole of this section, with its 12 sets of supporting iron pillars, that has been thrown into the water. As seen from a little distance, it would be difficult to imagine a "cleaner" piece of work, as the engineers call it. The 12 stone and brick piers on which the iron columns rested looked like so many gunboats moored athwart the stream. To-day we could see the fragments of the ironwork which covered all of them, but so nearly perfect are the pairings of the bridge left on either sides of them that one might easily suppose that the bridge was only in course of erection and that the central section had just been begun.

On the first pier at the south end there are two lengths of iron pillars standing erect. On the third there is one length in the same position. On none of the other piers are the pillars left in anything like order. On some of them the masses of iron are snapped across as if they had been pipe-stalks.

The inference drawn from these facts is that the train had got past the middle of this highest section of the bridge when the fatal crash came. That the train was in fact the cause of the breakdown of the bridge very little doubt can be entertained. The most probable explanation of the accident is that the broad surface which the train presented to the wind increased the pressure on the bridge to an extent which overmastered its power of resistance. Those who have previously crossed the bridge in stormy weather have been sensible of a feeling not only of vibration but of oscillation in its central portion. This I believe, was allowed for in its construction, and was regarded, like elasticity in ice, as a sign of security. But evidently the point at which the structure could recover its equilibrium had been passed on Sunday night. A gentleman who travelled in the last train that crossed the bridge safely on Sunday afternoon asserts that the sense of the bridge yielding to the wind was alarming, and the friction between the wheels and the rails on the western side was so great as to produce a continuous line of fire. No doubt the "flash" which, according to several on-lookers, preceded the disappearance of the train was due to the same cause. Probably the bridge had been weakened by the passage of the southward train referred to, and the last and last train only completed what had already been begun. Here a strong impression prevails that if the traffic had been suspended during the gale the bridge would have been still intact. A suspicion is entertained that some parts of the ironwork may have been impaired by the late intense frost, but this point is not likely to escape the notice of the Board of Inquiry. The result of the investigation will be eagerly awaited, as on it depends the future, not only of the Tay-bridge, but also of the proposed suspension bridge over the Forth.

All accounts speak of the gale of Sunday night as one of the most terrible ever experienced within memory at Dundee. The captain of one of the steamers which ply to and from Newport states that the spray on the river was flying to the height of a hundred feet, and that the gusts of wind were at times so terrific as to render it impossible for a person to stand in the face of it. It was in a gale of even less severity that one of the girders was blown down while the bridge was in course of construction several years ago, and many persons now blame the railway company for not having so far profited by the experience as to erect windgauges upon the bridge, so that the traffic might be stopped when the pressure attained a dangerous height. The theory propounded by some of the engineers—that the bridge was strong enough, and that the catastrophe was caused by the train being blown off the metals—is not generally accepted. Sir Thomas Bouch thinks the shower of sparks spoken of by some eyewitnesses was caused by the friction of the train against one of the girders after leaving the metals. This, however, scarcely seems probable, seeing that the speed of the train, as far as can be judged, was not more than three or four miles an hours. It is more likely that the flash of fire was caused by the rending of the iron structure and the fall of the train. In support of the theory that the train was first blown off the metals, it is stated that the pressure of the wind on Sunday evening was something like 35lb per square foot, and that such a force would be capable of overturning an empty railway carriage. Cases of this nature are by no means unfrequent, and are not unknown. It is stated that an accident of the kind happened some years ago on the Holy-head line. In America, it is said such accidents are of frequent occurrence. Major-General Hutchinson freely confesses that so far as present appearances go, the inquiry is the most difficult upon which he has ever entered. Whether the cause of the accident will ever be ascertained with anything like certainty will, of course, depend upon what inferences may be drawn from the position of the train and the appearance of the ironwork when it is brought to the surface. The engineers are of opinion that the girders, to be removed, must be taken up with dynamite. The ironwork in the bed of the river is a tangled mass, and, it is feared, will defy pontoons, especially as the girders singly weigh nearly 200 tons. They were not all of the same size; some were four spans and others five spans in length.

Diving operations were resumed at ebb tide towards evening, and fortunately revealed the whereabouts of train. A diver, on going down for the second time between the fourth and fifth piers from the south side, discovered what, on examination, he found to be a carriage. It was lying on its side, with the wheels next to the eastern side of the bridge, and therefore facing the south. Groping along it as far as he could reach from the ladder on which he was standing, the diver discovered a doorway from which the door had been detached. Entering his hand in, he felt something soft, which he at first took to be a body. Examination showed him, however, that it was only a cushion. Close beside this he felt a different substance, which proved to be an oilcloth, such as is placed on the floors of first-class railway carriages. Both these things were hoisted to the surface by a rope, and it was then ascertained beyond a doubt, not only from the oilcloth, but from the nature of the cushion, that what the diver had discovered was the solitary first-class carriage in the train. At this point, unfortunately, the ebb of the tide put a stop to further operations, and the steamer returned with its trophy to Dundee, where the news caused great excitement. It is known that there were no passengers in the first-class carriage. The rest of the train will, no doubt, be discovered to-morrow, now that its position is known, and in all probability bodies will be recovered also. The spot where the carriage was found is about 60ft. north-east of the fourth pier, or about 300 yards from the south side of the bridge. A considerable portion of the bridge must therefore have fallen after the train had passed over it. The body of the woman recovered yesterday has been identified this evening as that of Ann Cruikshanks, who was in service at Kilmarron Castle, but who happened to be travelling from Edinburgh to Broughty Ferry with a widow lady named Mrs. Ellen. She was 54 years of age. From the tickets issued it is now definitely known that the number of adult persons in the train was 75. To these must be added a number of children, estimated by the ticket-collectors at from 10 to 15.

Dundee, Dec. 31.

The diving operations to-day have been followed with a keen and almost feverish interest. From the position of the carriage discovered last night it was supposed that the whole of the train would be found between the fourth and fifth piers from the south side; and, accordingly, the divers, on getting to work this morning at slack water, confined themselves entirely to that portion of the bed of the river. The expectation of the public was not disappointed. In the course of the hour and a half during which the divers were able to work this morning they discovered the engine and tender and two third-class carriages, though no bodies. All they did practically was to make a more careful examination of the carriages previously discovered. They managed to get inside all three, and found that all the bodies as well as most of the seats and the partitions in them had been washed out. Little, in fact, remained of the carriages except the shells, and these were in a very battered and dilapidated state. The roofs were all more or less caved in. Possibly the two carriages are now mixed up together. Of the last three carriages of the train—the third class, the second class, and the guard's van—nothing has yet been seen. They must have detached themselves from the rest of the train.

Our Edinburgh Correspondent gave the following description of the bridge on the occasion of its being opened for traffic on the 30th of May, 1878:—

"The Tay-bridge has something more than a merely local interest. As a triumph of engineering skill and well-directed energy and perseverance, it is worthy of, as, indeed, it has already attracted, very general attention. It is certainly the longest bridge of its kind in the world, and that is a thing of which its projectors and makers are quite entitled to be proud. There are longer viaducts over meadows and marshes, but there is no structure of nearly the same length over a running stream. Its length may be stated broadly at two miles. Including the extension on the northern shore, the exact length is 10,612ft.—that is to say, it is longer than the Victoria-bridge, Montreal, and the Britannia tubular bridge taken together. This great length is taken in 85 spans of varying width, the widest (of which there are 11) being 245ft. The level at the shores is between 70ft. and 80ft. above the sea; in the middle it is 130ft. above high-water mark. The skill displayed in a work of this kind is proportioned to the difficulties that were encountered and overcome; and in this view the engineers of the Tay-bridge are deserving of the highest praise. In many respects their resources were put to a severe test, but on no point have they failed. The greatest difficulty which they had to encounter was the varying character of the bed of the river, which compelled them to adapt both the foundations and the superstructure of the piers to the different conditions that presented themselves. Near the shores the rocky bed was easily reached, and on its piers were raised built of brick thereabout. Further out it was found that the rock suddenly shelved away to a great depth of clay and gravel. There the cylinders, filled with concrete, which form the foundation, were made of much greater diameter, and above the high-water level iron pillars were substituted for brick. The lattice-work girders, as well as the cylinders, were prepared on shore, and were floated out on rafts to their position. The most serious accident that occurred in connection with the undertaking was the bursting of a cylinder within which men were excavating; the water rushed in, and six of the workmen were drowned. The platform on the top of the bridge, which carries the single line of rails, is only 15ft. wide. The bridge does not form a straight line; towards the north it is curved eastward to Dundee. The whole structure has a remarkably light and graceful appearance. It is so long, so lofty, and yet so narrow, that when seen from the heights above Newport it looks like a mere cable swung from shore to shore; and seeing a train puffing along it for the first time excited the same kind of nervousness as one would have felt by those who watched Blondin crossing the Niagara. Fragile as its appearance is, however, there is no doubt of its thorough stability. The total cost of the bridge was £350,000. The cost of the Britannia tubular bridge, which, however, has a double line of rails, was £601,866. The bridge was designed by Mr. Thomas Bouch, C.E., Mr. A. Gordon was the superintending engineer; and the contractors were Messrs. Hopkins, Gilkes, and Co., of Middlesbrough."

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